HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
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Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 115— BOMBAY TUESDAY MAY 17 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
21 May	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 „	MALOJA x		20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 „	CHINA ..		7,952
25 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 „	MALWA ..		10 910
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x ..	16 504
30 „	RANPURA ..		16,565
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11 430
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20 847
27 „	CHINA ..		7,952
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 „	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
24 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,565

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from dia.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR I HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 3rd September. The accommodation [illegible] will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
30th June	DUMANA ..	8427
24th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
18th July	MERKARA ..	8.283
18th Aug	DOMALA	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
28th May	ALIPORE* ..	China & Japan
7th June	CATHAY ..	at Colombo for Australia.
10th June	MACEDONIA ..	China & Japan
21st June	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.

*DOES NOT CARRY PASSENGERS

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
18thMay	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
20th „	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
25th „	KHANDALLA	East & South Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Rates and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tottori Maru ..	5973	20 May.	28 May
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	23 „	2 June
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	39 „	12 „

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru..	27th April.	13th May
Honolulu Maru..	13th May	27th „
Kifunezan Maru No. 2.	17th „	2nd June
Indo Maru ..	27th „	5th „
Celebes Maru ..	8th June	20th „

For Particulars apply to :—

Ch. MURASE, Manager

Phone No 22180. Telegrams :
"SHOSEN."

P. O. Box No. 358

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

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is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS.

"A Cheerful Friend is like a Sunny Day that Sheds brightness all around."

KAMSHASTRA

A BOOK OF 150 PAGES.

Is a Cheerful Friend of the suffering humanity throwing open all the gates, leading to health and longevity—Sent gratis and post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR . . . . (Kathiawar.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

Rs.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery Montgomery)
Allahabad	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Cawnpore	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Kasur	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June, interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily balance, Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000/- From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1873.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to —

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12 8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Managing Agents:

M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT Co., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 2 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED for the M. M. English School, Umbargaon (Dt. Thana) from 7th June a GRADUATE and an UNDERGRADUATE, able to teach upto the fifth standard on Rs. 50 and 30 respectively. Apply stating experience to the HEAD MASTER (S. B. Mate, B.A., Shanwar Peth, Satara City)
A 240

WANTED.—For an up-country Mill, a FIRST CLASS CARDER and an ASSISTANT WEAVER. Experience of Northern India Cottons essential. Apply stating experience, and salary expected to Box 1968 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 28567

WANTED—A COMPETENT ASSISTANT EDITOR for the Gujarati Encyclopaedia. The applicant should send his literary contributions with the application, and also testimonials. Good University qualifications are necessary. Starting salary Rs. 100/- Will have to commence the duties immediately. Apply. MANAGER Jnankosha Press, Poona City.
A 28576

WANTED—CANDIDATES desiring to pass Station Master, Goods Coaching, Parcel Clerk, Ticket Collector or Guard, Course should apply with two annas stamp to SUPERINTENDENT, Railway duties Training and Telegraph School, Delhi.
A R240

WANTED.—Hundred Matriculates, fifty B.A., and F.A., thirty Doctors, fifty Typists, Stenographers and 20 Overseers and Sub-Overseers, searching employments etc. For terms send two half anna stamps to BHATNAGAR EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, Bareilly.
R214

WANTED—AN EXPERT CARDING AND SPINNING MASTER, who has a thorough experience in his work. Only apply those who can guarantee a maximum production. Apply Box No. 1966 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R234

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other Interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Good MAGICIANS, CIRCUS MEN, ACROBATS, CONCERTS, STAGE DANCING GIRLS, conjurors and other artists. Apply Box No. 1972 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R252

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED —By old established British life office. Liberal commission terms offered. Apply P. O. Box 763, Bombay.
A 28527

LOST AND FOUND

LOST OR MISLAID—(10) ordinary shares of Union Jute Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Dhanjisha Pestonjee Bhedwar bearing Nos. 396/400 and 7477/81 have been LOST or MISLAID. Any person or persons claiming the ownership of the aforesaid shares should intimate their claim to Messrs. Bird and Co., Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta, within eight days from date, otherwise fresh certificates of those shares will be issued to the present holder.
P. B. R244

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

MANGO and ROSE-LICHEE BIG size LANGRA, BOMBAY MANGOES Rs. 15/- per 100, LICHEE Rose Scented 500 1st quality Rs. 4/-. Ordinary Rs. 3/- expenses extra. Advance full price. Grafts catalogue free. MANGOES rare, get your order booked at once :—GRAFTS MERCHANTS, Darbhanga. Tele. Graftsman.
T R28583

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in December. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M. 97.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

PRACTICAL SEX BOOKS—By Prof: H. S. GAMBERS.—(1) Control over Birth (Illustrated.) Re. 0-12-0; (2) The Hidden Side of Sexual Science. Re. 0-12-0; (3). How to Build up Virility. (by certain baths, breathing and muscular exercises etc.,) Rs. 0-8-0. (4). Self Pollution and how to over come it (by Pranayama and other Yoga Methods) Rs 0-8-0; (5). Sterility its Causes and Treatment. Rs. 0-10-0; (6). PAINLESS Child Birth. Rs. 0-6-0; (7). Protection Against Venereal Disease. A practical treatise. Rs. 0-4-0; (8). Four Easy Yoga Exercises for preventing seminal troubles and increasing retentive power tenfold. Re. 0-6-0; Complete set for Rs. 3 only. Postage extra. Detailed tables of contents sent post free. BRIJMOHAN & CO., Katra Nihal Singh, Amritsar. Tele: HONESTY.' Telephone No. 941
L R239

PROFESSION.

THE MANAGER of a leading British Fire Insurance Company will by appointment, be pleased to interview all Brokers belonging to the Bombay Brokers' Association. Apply Box No. 1969 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
P 28570

MEDICAL.

CATARACTS—No matter for how long your sight has been lost. I shall cure you without knife. For particulars Apply to Dr. B. K. CHOUDHOURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P R 28515 A

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

"ATMANAND WEALTH TALISMAN" can be had by sending Rs. 2/4 by M. O. to ensure earning wealth miraculously and easily. Other talismans can also be had. SHEETLANAND, c/o Manager Marwari Press, Nagpur City.
T R249

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WHITE PIQUES (ENGLISH.)

A perfect washing material, 28" wide. Ideal for Tennis Wear. Exceptional value at Re. 1 per yard. Send for patterns.

TENNIS SCREENS.

Size 60' by 9'—Made of specially selected dark blue Kakomi Materials strengthened by cross bands of newar. Fitted with "S" shaped hooks and eyelets. Rs. 136 per pair. Delivery charges extra. Poles not supplied.

COTTON MATERIALS FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

Send for the free illustrated Catalogue of Kakomi Manufactures, embracing Cotton Materials of every description—Twills, Drills, Longcloth, Calicoes, Dosooti, Hollands, Bed Linen, Table Linen, Towells, Casement Cloth, Dusters, Tennis Screens, Durries, tents, etc.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K4

THREE TENNIS SHIRTS FOR RS. 7|2.

Delivered to any address in India. Made from the finest quality Cawnpore Soft Twill. Very durable and absorbent. Wash Splendidly. Sizes 14 to 17 inches neck in stock. Also made to measure.

DUSTERS 26" x 22"

One DOZEN DELIVERED TO YOUR address for Rs. 3|4. Made from strong Dosooti with red or blue borders. Will last three times as long as the usual cheap duster.

CASEMENT CLOTH.

Kakomi Doosoti and Casement Cloths offer you a range of 38 artistic shades. All colours guaranteed fast to light and ordinary washing. Will wear for years.
Doosoti From As. 13 per yard.
Casement Cloth from As. 9|3 per yard.
Packing and postage free. Send for samples.

HOUSEHOLD SWABS.

One Dozen for Rs. 2|3 PACKING AND POSTAGE free. Easily washed and very strong and durable. Ideal for every cleaning purpose. Five dozen for Rs. 10.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K1

KAKOMI FURNISHING FABRICS.

For Curtains, Purdahs and all furnishing purposes, Kakomi coloured Bolton Sheeting is unsurpassed for wear. 44" wide, Cut length Rs. 1|1|6 per yard. Entire piece (about 24 yards) Rs. 1|1 per yard.

KAKOMI TABLE LINEN.

Our Table Linen has a reputation all over India for its wearing qualities and withstands any amount of washing.

Table Cloth Material, four patterns 52" wide. Rs. 1|5 per yard, 72" wide Rs. 1|9|6 per yard. Hemmed ready for use 2 yds. x 2 yds. Rs. 3|6 each. 4 yds. x 2 yds. Rs. 6|8 each. Also Serviettes to match 24" x 24" Rs. 4|8 per doz.

KAKOMI HORSE CLOTHING.

Withstands the hardest wear and continual washing. Quarter pieces, various check patterns, bound with newar. Pony size Rs. 4|3 each. Horse Size Rs. 4|12 each. Coloured Drill, Pony size Rs. 5|10, Horse size Rs. 6|5. Body rollers of webbing at -|8|- and -|9|- per yard respectively.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K5

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH,
CALCUTTA.

Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, 6, 4 and 2-8 per diem. Telegrams :—"CALHOTEL"

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON CO., LTD.

MINUTES of Proceedings of the Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held at the Registered Office of the Company, Hongkong House, Calcutta, at 11-45 a.m. on FRIDAY, the 13th day of May, 1927.

PRESENT:

Mr. OSWALD MARTIN, Chairman.
Mr. H. B. Turle.
Mr. Srigopal Bhattacharji.
Mr. G. L. Scott.
Mr. Gocool Chandra Banerjee.
Mr. Narain Dass Dhanuka.
Mr. T. L. Martin.
Mr. G. H. Fairhurst.
Mr. A. V. Nicolle.
Mr. L. M. Snelgrove.
Mr. Phanindra Kumar Mitter.
Mr. C. C. Ugurwal.

The Notice calling the Meeting and also the Auditors' Report having been read, and the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts taken as read, the following resolutions were submitted:—

Proposed by Mr. Oswald Martin.
Seconded by Mr. L. M. Snelgrove.

That the Directors' Report which has been circulated to the Shareholders, be adopted, and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1927, as published be passed as correct and the distribution of profits therein recommended be confirmed.

Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Srigopal Bhattacharji.
Seconded by Mr. C. C. Ugurwal.

That Mr. H. B. Turle, who resigns his seat on the Board in rotation be and he is hereby re-elected a Director of the Company.

Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. C. C. Ugurwal.
Seconded by Mr. Narain Dass Dhanuka.

That Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, Peat & Co. be re-elected Auditors for the current year.

Carried unanimously.

With a vote thanks to the Chair the Meeting terminated.

OSWALD MARTIN,
Chairman.
N 28584

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the Post of HEAD MISTRESS of the Government Girls' High School, Amraoti. The post is in the Central Provinces Educational Service (Women's branch) pay Rs. 200-10-460, and the appointment will be made from July 1st 1927. Applicants should apply to the INSPECTRESS OF SCHOOLS, NAGPUR CIRCLE, not later than 31st May, 1927, giving in full details regarding religion, family, race, languages known, age training and previous experience with copies of testimonials. Quarters are provided for the Head Mistress in the School compound. None need apply who is not a graduate. Preference will be given to those who have had previous experience as Head Mistress in a Girls' High School.
28581

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE.

ALIGARH.

THE NEW SESSION of the College begins on 1st June, 1927. Students seeking admission may join June or between 25th September and 8th October, 1927 at the latest. Application for the same should reach the Principal as early as possible. New Prospectus is in the Press and may be had from the Principal's Office on receipt of half an anna stamp for postage.

A. M. KURIESHY M.A.,
Principal.
28582

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S. S. "HONOLULU MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 13th of May from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,50,000
HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar-Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaonker, B.A., Chief Acctt and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 92,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonoseki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.
FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance Withdrawals allowed twice a week.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

AMUSEMENTS

"FELIX SPOTS THE SPOOKS"

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
Time: 6-15, 8-15, and 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE at Bandra, Palli Hill, Savoy Hotel Bungalow, of valuable furniture and full size slate billiard table by Lazarus of Calcutta, also a rich collection of wild bucks, horns and old brassware, rich hollow cut and engraved glass ware, best mapin, Elkington and Walker and hall plated ware, cottage piano, gramophone, English saddles, Travelling soda machine, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 29th day of May 1927, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above address, very valuable and handsome household furniture, rich hollow cut and engraved glass ware, rich plated and silver ware, a collection of wall ornaments, such as, "horns" of wild Bucks, etc., and old brass ware, piano, phonograph, one slate billiard table by Lazarus in perfect order, with all accessories, English Gents' and Lady's saddles, Travelling soda water machine, Chesterfield and drawing room suites Cabinet, ornaments, reilining sofas, almyrahs, glass door silver and book cases, writing tables, bed steads, dining table, chairs, side board carpets, lamps, one silver mounted dinner gong, teapoys, meat safes, etc., etc.

The property of A. C. Danial, Esqr., proceeding to Europe and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF "GOGATE PRINTING PRESS" AT CHARNI ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on MONDAY, the 23rd instant sell by Public Auction at 1 p.m. (S.T.) in Ambe Wadi, Girgaum, opposite Cinema Majestic under instructions from the Mortgagee in possession:—

All the right, title and interest of the Mortgagor Mr. A. N. Sathe in the said "Gogate Printing Company," together with the machinery, furniture, types, stock-in-trade, etc., etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the Press or to the undersigned.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT MAHABLESHWAR.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE INAMI PROPERTY KNOWN AS "DINA HOTEL" SITUATE AT MAHABLESHWAR.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr, the Receiver in Suit No. 791 of 1923 (Gulbai vs. Kavasji), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Mahableshwar the following property:—

All those pieces of Inami land together with the buildings and outhouses standing thereon situate at Mahableshwar and known as "Dina Hotel" and bearing:

Survey No.	Area AG..	Akar
109	1-0	—.—
66	1-12	0-9-0
67	0-7	0-9-0

and bounded as follows:—on the East by forest land, on the West by property known as Frederick Hotel, on the South by the Wai Road and on the North by forest land bearing No. 65.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.

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BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay May 16.

On Saturday the London Silver market closed unchanged for spot and 1 16d lower for forward. New York silver closed 1|2 cent lower to 56. Shanghai Exchange today was quoted 1|16 lower at 2-6 5|8 with a steady tone. London market was quiet China small seller with a small business. Undertone was easier but sellers not pressing our market continues quiet but steady with no new feature. The volume of the business is greatly reduced and price movement small. Today the market opened for Vaishakh at 58|15 and improved on small enquiry. The close was quiet as under:

Ready Silver 58-15-0.
Vaishak delivery 58|14|0.
Jaishta delivery 58|15|0.
Double options premium
Jaishta 1|3|0.

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay May 16.

There exists a slightly improved demand for gold. The sellers are cautious and holders are not inclined to part with the stocks which had firmer tendency for spot and near settlement while later settlement is rather quiet. The following are todays closing quotations.

Bar Gold spot 21|9 9.
Vaishak delivery 21|9|9.
Jaisht a delivery 21|9|9.
Double option premium.
Jaishta 0|1|3.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay May 16.

Today the securities market opened for 3 1|2 per cent paper at Rs. 78|6 and prices registered an improvement of four annas as Rs. 78|10 on heavy short covering At the advance there was renewed selling by weak holders and prices lost the recovery made. The business was a small one and Banks business was conspicuous by absence owing to delivery day:—

We quote 16th June delivery—
3 1|2 per cent paper 78.6.
5 per cent paper 108|5.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 16.

T. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 3 16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 131 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 127 1/2
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 136 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 172 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/2.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 5/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.03.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.25.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.95.
London—Rome Liras 89.75.
London—Berlin Marks 20.495.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet steady.

LONDON DISCOUNT.

Bombay, May 16.

3 months London discounts 323/32 per cent.
6 months London discounts 3 3/4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Call Money 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent.
3 months 4 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Very steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

KARACHI QUOTATIONS.

Karachi, May 14.

	Rs.	a.	p.
WHEAT:—			
White ready	23	4	0
July settlement	41	12	0
September settlement	42	12	0
The tone is firm.			
SUGAR:—			
White Java ready	15	2	6
July-September shipments	15	6	0
The tone is steady.			
COTTON:—			
Sind ready .. Rs	30 to 32	8	0
July settlement	32	11	0

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay May 16.

The Linseed market ruled rather quiet and wheat was steady with a small demand.

Linseed May 11|2|6.
Linseed Sept. 11|10|3.
Wheat May 7,13|3.
Wreat Sept 8|0|6.
Wheats white 70-30 Rs. 7|9 6.
Wheats white Delhi Rs. 7|13|3.
Linseed bold brown Rs. 11|0|0.
Rapeseed brown Cawnpore Rs. 11|6|0.
Rapeseed yellow Cawnpore Rs. 12|8|0
Rapeseed yellow Gujrat Rs. 12|8|0.
Gingelly seed bold whits Rs. 17 4|0.
Poppyseed white Rs. 18|0|0.
Castorseed Rs. 10|5|0.
Cottonseed Rs. 4|15|6.
Groundnuts Rs. 13|13|0.
Mowraseed Rs. 7|12|0.
Myrabollum Jubbulpore Rs. 24|10 0.
Myrabollum Bhimdi Rs. 27|0|0

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)
(Special for "The Chronicle.")

Muktsar (Punjab), May 14.

Wheat Har	4	9	6
Wheat Bhadon	4	12	6
Wheat Asuj	4	14	0
Gram Jeth	3	10	9
Gram Har	3	12	0
Gram Asuj	3	15	9
Barley Jeth	3	6	6
Barley Asuj	3	11	6
Rapeseeds Jeth .... 7 10 6 to 7	10	9	
Rapeseeds Bhadon	8	5	0
Cottonseeds Jeth	3	15	0
Cottonseeds Bhadon	4	5	0

READY.

New Wheat	4	8	0 to	5	4	0
New Gram	3	12	0 to	3	15	0
New Barley				3	6	0
Rapeseeds	7	8	0 to	7	14	0
Cottonseeds				3	15	0

Market arrival:—

Wheat	1500 mds.
Gram	800 mds.
Barley	500 mds.
Rapeseeds	100 mds.

Market condition:—All grains and seeds, bazar condition is quite quiet.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay May 16.

Ready prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has ruled weak today by evidencing a drop about 2d. per cwt. in June and July Aug.- Sept. Shipment prices of about 2 pence in Oct.Nov.Dec. shipment prices for Java Sugar.

The following are the closing quotations ruling to Bazar today:

Fine white Java sugar:
Ready Rs. 16 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 11 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment June Sh. 16|1.
Shipment July-AugSept sh 16|1 F.B.H.
Shipment Oct.-NovDec. sh 16|3 F.B.H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:
Ready Rs 16|8.
Tone:—Weak.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, May 14.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Sotton Exchange are as follows:—

Week ending 14|5|27	Bales.
Total in Sigh	18,138,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	495,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	97,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	5,358,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	392,000
Total Sales	39,000
East Indian Cotton Sales	400
East Indian Cotton Stock	9,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	1,100
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	300
East Indian Cotton Imports	5,000
American Cotton Afloat	91,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	10,000
Total Afloat	180,000
Takings of the world's spinners American Cotton	381,000

PRODUCE RECEIPT.

Bombay May 16.

Receipts of raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 16th instant.

	cwts
Wheat	15,173
Linseed	18,505
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	1,524
Gingelly seeds	33
Poppyseeds	749
Groundnuts	3,370
Castorseed	4,101
Rice	18,907
Myrabollams	4,292
Cotton seed	3,165
Gram	1,374
Joowar	3,419
Barley	7
Bajree	668
Coal	869 tons

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

N.Y.:—Decline on long securing profits. Futures 13 to 10 points lowed. Spot 10 points lower.

LOCAL.—Commission Houses bought at the decline. Closed quiet.

PRIVATE CABLES AND REPORTS.

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cables from their New York and Liverpool friends!

New York: July Highest 15.69 (at. the opening) lowest 15.52 (11.25 a.m.)

Market eased on long liquidation:—

Liverpool 9-20 a.m. Light to moderate rain fall New Orleans district and Texas Gulf Coast.

Liverpool 5-50 p.m. Good trade fixing Call sales.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co's report:—

Weather reports continue to be the chief factor in the Home markets. Our opinion is unchanged and we advise moderate purchases at this level with a view to increasing holdings should the market react further.

Messrs. Umrigar & Vesugar's New York Friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 14th inst. as follows:—

"Bulls less confident on prospects of better weather."

AMERICANS.

On Saturday the New York futures market opened at 15.69 for July Option, i.e. 3 points higher on better Liverpool cables. There was no speculative support and prices gradually worked low July being quoted 15.52 under long liquidation. The close was barely steady at a decline of 15 points for the near months and 10 points for the distant months.

The Liverpool market opened 4 to 6 points lower on parity with previous day's New York close. There was heavy trade fixing call sales and prices registered a sharp improvement of 7 to 9 points. The close was steady at a gain of 1 to 3 points. Ready cotton was cheaper by 3 points at 8.69d. per lb.

The U.S.A. consumed 619,000 bales during the month of April against 694,000 bales during in March last. April consumption figures during the preceding years were as under:—

Year	Consumption. Bales.
April 1927.	619,000
April 1926	576,000
April 1925	597,000
April 1924	480.000
April 1923	577,000
April 1922	447,000

From the above figures it appears that though April consumption figure is a share smaller than March one, but looking to the working days in April, it is not lighter in any way and upholds idea of a record consumption during the present season.

Recently cotton prices at this level appear grinding and owing to some improvement in the weather, mills have taken a waiting attitude. However after continued long liquidation the technical condition of the market is rendered healthy and in view of possibilities of unfavourable weather during the growing period, strong statistical situation and better trade conditions, we advise to lean on the bull side in moments of weakness.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following a drop of 10 to 13 points in New York futures on Saturday, the local forward market opened today for Broach J|A delivery at Rs. 322. There was scattered long liquidation at this level and prices declined to Rs. 320. At this level some commission houses bought and the weakness attained was fully recouped. The market steadied at this level, but towards close of the Marwari Bazar reports of easier opening of Liverpool market caused a slight set back in quotations and closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	315/8	317	316	316/8
Broach J/A.	322	322	320	321/8
Broach A/M. (1928)	323/8	324/8	323	323/4
Oomra May	302	302	301	301/8
Oomra July	305	306	304/8	305
Oomra D/J.	306	307/8	306	307
Bengal May	296	297	295	295
Bengal D/J	276	277	276	277

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool was reported 13 points lower. The market ruled rather quiet with some buying by Marwari Shroffs otherwise the business was very small. The close was rather quiet.

Broach A/M.	316/8	317	315/12	316
Broach J/A.	321	321/8	319/12	320/4
Broach A/M. (1928)	323	323/4	322	322/8
Oomra May	300/8	300/8	300	300
Oomra July	304/8	304/8	304	304
Oomra D/J	305/8	305/8	305	305
Bengal May	295	295/8	295	295
Bengal D/J	276/8	277	276/8	277

TENDERS.

	Today	Total
F.G.M.G Bengal	600	1200
F.G.M.G. Broach	Nil	900
Fine M.G. Oomra	1,000	6300

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay May 16.

Sampin closed this morning as under:
May Yen 203-60 less 1|4|0
August Yen 214-50 less 2|10
November Yen 216.90 less 2|20.

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, May 16

Bengal D/J. 278				
Bengal May 295				
Broach A/M. 317				
Broach New A/M 323				
Broach J/A. 321				
Oomra May 301				
Oomra D/J 305				
Oomra July 304				
Southern May/June 324				
Bengal	309	302	295	287
S/Punjab	306	299	292	284
Rajputana	309	302	295	287
Broach	329	325	319	
P/American	343	336	329	322
Viramgaon	336	333	328	
Dholleras	331	328	323	
Surat	372	369	364	
Navsari	387	384	379	
Oomra No. 3	306	301	295	
C/P No. 1	320	315	309	
C/J No. 2	313	308	302	
Khandesh	303	298	292	
Muthia	301	296	290	
Southern			330	326
Bijapore			323	321
Bagalkote zz			340	336
Compta	356	352	348	
Tinnevelly z	367	363	359	
Karungaunis	379	375	371	
Cambodia	394	380	376	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, May 16

			Ready Mill	Terms New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	300	
,,	Fine	,,	295	
,,	F.G.	,,	290	
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	295	
,,	F.G.	,,	290	
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M. G.	318/20	
Nagpur		,,	318/20	
Yeotmal		,,	310/12	
Arvi		,,	310/12	
Amraoti		,,	305/7	
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,	305/7	
Mulkapur	,,	,,	300/3	
Khandesh	,,	,,	300/2	
Muthia	Fine	,,		
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	,,	305/10	
Purna	Average	,,	300/3	
Parbhani/Sailu	,,	,,	305	
Indore/Ujjain	,,	,,	305	
Burwah Sanavad			305	
Broach	Fine M.G.	,,	325/28+9 May	
WesternsGoodHG		307/8	May June+13/4	
Cambodia	Fine F G			
Mirai/Sangli	F.G.	..	335	
Compta	F.G.M.G.	340	May+31	June+28
Dholleras			May+11	July+6
Kadi/Viramgam			May+2/4	

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUCE & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, May 16
Since 1st. September

In full-pressed Bales. 14-5-27-		This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	103	3,09,937	2,88,388
Central India	150	2,76,492	3,54,833
Barsi and Nagar	71	1,88,344	2,06,206
Hyderabad-Gaorani		66,664	72,528
Berar	210	5,50,914	4,63,803
Central Provinces		2,25,262	2,38,566
Total Oomras..	534	16,17,613	16,24,324
Dholera	1,616	1,41,829	2,30,318
N.W. Provinces ..	99	55,061	1,27,880
Rajputana ..	170	47,475	97,203
Sind-Punjab ..		1,13,220	282,611
Broach	3,102	2,00,875	3,09,856
Coompta & Dharwar	1,097	78,123	83,347
Westerns-Northerns	238	35,914	56,103
Cocoanada ..		403	1,710
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	649	14,689	25,933,
Persian	11	3,922	3,779
American.. ..	15,460	2,07,250	3,367
Egyptian and African	851	56,500	51,835
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.	51		3,147
Total	23,827	25,73,106	29,01,431

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 12th May.

In full pressed Bales. 14-5-27		This year	Last year.
Europe	385	2,71,525	4,46,858
Japan & China		12,19,392	14,42,656
Coast Ports ..		17,519	21,096
Up-country by Rail		92,067	67,148
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		23,923	11,616
Total	385	16,24,326	19,89,374

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 16.

300 Swadesh Mill Jaora 306
100 Jetha Devji Bengal 279
100 Ozoburin & Co. Budarpur 325 1/2
100 G. G. Kesha Hassud 310
100 K. Bamanji Broach 325
100 K. Bamanji Arvi 314
100 Tata Mill Ellichpur 310
100 Ralli Bros. Khandesh 304
100 Tata Mill Khargone Old 293
200 Tata Mill Ondore 305
200 Toyomankwa Runpur 297
200 Toyomankwa Indore 300 304
100 Toyomankwa Botad 298
100 Toyomankwa Muthia 300

STOCK EXCHANGE

EASINESS IN MILL SHARES.

Bombay May 16.

Today the Cotton Mill Shares registered small decline at the opening but prices improved on bull support. At the advance there was resumed profit taking of long interest and the market closed easy with some losses in values. The general sentiment is not friendly as there are some holding opposite views, which looks like at the moment coming in the way of improvement.

Tata Iron shares registered some improvement in he hourly hour but towards the close a part of it was lost Deferreds. opened at 203|4 improved to 213|12 but closed quiet at 202|8.

There were sellers in Cement shares Bundi were done at 25|12 and Indian cement closed at Rs. 195 after improving to 203|12. There was some enquiry in Bombay Burmah shares which caused an improvement of about Rs.15 but prices ruled easy on some liquidatios.

Following are today's closing prices:

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up		Last	Quotation
	Rs.	Divid	Rs.	as
Bank of India ..	50	22	78	4
Baroda	50	4	85	
Central Co-operative ..	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	29	10
Eastern ..	£5.	9 p.c.	81	8
Imperial ..	500	40	1467	8
Imperial Contributory ..	125	10	370	
Union	5	0	4	2
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	25	12
Central India Mining ..	10	4-8Y	25	8
Indian Cement O.	350	..	195	
Katni Cement O.	100	..	177	8
Katni Cement D.	40	..	650	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7	10
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y.	48	8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	865	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	148	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	104	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Larkhana ..	100	5 p.c.	86	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	83	
Pachora Jammsi	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	110	
Sind Light ..	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	685	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	80	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	207	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	240	10
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	16	6
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity ..	100	5 p.c.	78	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	852	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	965	
Bombay Tramways O. ..	50	2-8	141	41
Bombay Tramways P... ..	50	3-8	66	12
Karachi Electricity	100	6	102	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O ..	1,000	40	1082	8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P. ..	1,000	7. p.c.	992	8
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	575	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..		
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press ..			435	
Akbari ..	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	250	
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500	20-35	1030	
Indian Cotton ..	128	17/8	205	
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	2	220	
New Berar ..	500	7	780	
New East India	1,000	9	925	
New Mofussil P.	200	5	565	
New Prince of Wales ..	500	5	510	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	5	530	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	295	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	21	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	706	4
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	217	8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-8	
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	33	
British Burma Petroleum ..	8	0-6-9	6	10
Indo Burma Petroleum ..	100	..	180	
Jost Engineering	100	10	140	
Mackenzie ..	100	30	337	8
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50Y	650	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	131	4
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	94	8
Tata Iron and steel Def. ..		30	208	12
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy. ..		..	63	12
Thacker ..	50	..	115	
Telephone ..	50	Nil	41	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	1000	
Endustrial & Prudential ..	6	1-4 p.c.	4	14
Jupiter			5	12
New India ..	25	..	24	4
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	1650	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5	2
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance ..	100	10	427	
Apollo	50	..	9	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 16.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/8.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/10.

4 per cent Loan due 1830/70 Rs.89/8.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/12.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102|10.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/8.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/2.

5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/5.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100|15.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/5.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs 106/8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 107/12.

6-1|2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs 87.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1958 Rs. 112|10.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103/8

Forward rates. Delivery 15th June 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 78/6 1945-55 Rs. 108/6.

Tone of Market:—Weak.

Assur Viriee ..	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	370	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	6	4
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	935	
Bombay Industrial	108		5	4
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury ..	250	nil	320	
Broach Fine Counts ..	50	..	75	
Century ..	100	10y	442	8
Central India O.	100	16	535	
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	470	
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land Mill	100	65	155	
Crescent ..	100	4	223	12
Curimbhoy ..	250	..	310	
David	500	..	250	
Kuria	100	..	170	
Dawn	250	55	710	
E.D. Sassoon United O. ..	7-8	..	1-3	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	150	nil	306	4
Edward Sasson ..	200	nil	152	8
Elphinstone O. ..	700	..	27	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	215	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	952	8
Finlay	1,000	..	160	
Framjee Petit	100	..	600	
Gokak	100	5	142	8
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1775	
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	..	242	8
ndian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	3-8	12
Jamashed O.	250	..	70	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil	..	120	
Kilachand	25	..	3	12
Kohinoor		500	1177	8
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	6000	
Madhavrao Scindia ..	100	..	24	
Madhowj Dharamsi	100	..	145	
Madras United ..	250	15	500	
Mancekjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1800	
Mathradas	100	..	80	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	100	
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	128	12
Mysore	53	4	132	8
New City of Bombay	100	10	170	
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	342	8
Osmansbhai (100) ..	75	..	60	
Pearl	250	8	621	4
Poenix	100	10	432	8
Premier..	100	..	13	
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	20	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	630	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8850	
Simplex	100	..	116	4
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	33	12
Standard	500		1645	
Swadeshi	500		533	12
Swan	00	..	170	
Tata Mill O.	5	..	122	8
Vishnu Cotton O. ..		90	2709	
Vishnu P.	500	35	669	
Western India Spng, ..	1,000	50y	915	
SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.				
Ahmedabad			427	8
Bombay Cotton			370	
Bombay Dyeing	911 4	917 8	935	935
Century ..	445	451 4	445	445
Central India				535
Colaba Land	157 8	158 12	155	155
Crescent			223	12
Edward Sassoon			152	8
Fazulbhoy	956 4	965	950	952 8
Finlays			160	
Globe			45	
Gokak			142	8
Indian Bleaching..			242	8
Indore Malwa			388	12
Kohinoor			1177	8
Madhowjee			150	
Mathuradas				80
Meyer Sassoon				100
Mysore			132	8
New Great			342	8
Pearl ..	623 12	630	620	621 4
Pabany			306	4
Phoenix			432	8
Simplex ..			146	4
Swadeshi			533	12
Swan Mills			170	
Tata Mills			122	8
Govt. paper : /2 per cent.			78	9 6
Govt. Paper 5 per cent			108	4

OUR GROWTH.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	JUNE 1916.	JUNE 1926.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE	,, 1,60,000	,, 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS	,, 85,00,000	,, 15,93,34,000

Its life and service are dedicated to these purposes:—

To safeguard your moneys.
To further your interest.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

BOMBAY, May 16.

S. S. "Dara," Capt. Minet from Jeddah.

S. S. "Tanfield," Capt. Pottinger from Bassein.

S. S. "Ehrenfels," Capt. Von Kukehen from Hamburg.

S. S. "Genoa," Capt. Bonzamino from Genoa.

S. S. "Havildar," Capt. Palmer, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

BOMBAY, May 17...

S. S. "Homayun," Capt. Voller, for Jeddah.

S. S. "Sikh," Capt. Domle for Calcutta.

LOADING.

BOMBAY, May 16...

Steamer "Honolulu Maru," for Kobe.

Steamer "Nippon," for Triesle.

Steamer "Genoa," for Genoa.

Steamer "Meimon," for China.

S. S. "Dara":—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer "Dara" arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. "Tanfield":—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Tanfield", arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein, with a general cargo and rice.

S. S. "Ehrenfels":—The L. Edward, Ltd., steamer "Ehrenfels," arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S. S. "Genoa":—The M. Italiana steamer "Genoa", arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. "Havildar":—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer "Havildar," arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. "Sikh":—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer "Sikh," will sail today from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

DEPARTURE OF PILGRIMS.

The T. M. Coy.'s steamer "Homayun" sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Jeddah with a general cargo and 940 pilgrims.

IMPORTS.

BOMBAY, May 16.

S. S. "Steel Scientist," from New York; Agents: M. M. and Co.

135 cases playing cards; 160 cases medicines; 16 cases pneumatic tyre, casings and tubes; 30 cases bromo paper; 11 cases soap; 50 cases horse food; 10 cases tastant portune; 45 cases grape nuts; 19 cases candy; 18 bales candy; 17 cases vaseline; 15 cases grape juice; 12 packages listerine; 12 cases toilet preparations; 30 cases canned asparagus; 65 cases files; 33 coils rubber auto tyres; 896 drums lubricating oil; 40 1/2 drums lubricating oil; 110 barrels, 48 cases lubricating oil; 53 bundles condiments; 69 cases condiments; 110 cases fancy soap; 26 cases cotton piece goods; 200 bales cotton piece goods; 20 cases varnish; 51 cases cotton remnants; 25 bales cotton remnants; 15 cases dental cream; 4,889 bales cotton; 10 cases paint; 65 boxes motor cars; 50 cases pharmaceutic products; 305 cases Quaker oats; 100 cases corn flour; 30 cases auto parts; 70 cases turpentine substitute; 12 cases tools; 10 cases najol; 36 cases automobile polish; 13 cwts. steel auto wheel reins; 235 packages hurricane lanterns; 10 cases motor truck chassis; 15,000 cases refined petroleum; 12 cases cotton goods; 104 cases electric appliances; 102 bales electric appliances; 337 1/2 bundles grease; 151 cases oatmeal; 20 boxes caley and drill parts; 10 cases rock drills; 19 reels trolley wire; 33 reels copper strand; 132 bales old newspapers; 397 bars silver.

From Baltimore:—150 barrels paraffin wax; 11,433 boxes tin plates.

S. S. "Nagnia," from Sydney; Agents: M. M. and Co.

24,683 bags wheat

From Sourabaya:—13,050 bags sugar.

From Samarang:—5,020 bags sugar.

From Colombo:—24 casks tallow; 271 pipes tallow; 65 cases drippings; 12 cases dry fruits; 50 cases jam; 29 cases wine; 3 barrels wine; 30 cases silk; 13 cases empty bottles; 20 bags compositer's compound.

S. S. "Varela," from Basrah; Agents: M. M. and Co.

15 bundles salted fish; 16 bags sheep skins; 16 packages scrap iron; 75 bags scrap brass; 12 bags quinine seeds; 2 bundles specie; 422 baskets wet dates.

Shortest Way to Swaraj

"CHRONICLE"
PRIZE COMPETITION

20 such Coupons entitle for entry to the "Chronicle" Essay Competition.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

The following the Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 16th May 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi has had 0.10 in. of rain and Ambala and Hissar each a light fall. Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in excess in the north-west of the province and in defect locally in the south-east. Both maximum and maximum temperature was nearly normal at Multan and Rawalpindi and the maximum alone at Lahore. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 107 deg. at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 0.29 in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the central parts and clear elsewhere. The air is more humid than usual in the region of rainfall. Maximum temperature was nearly normal in the province; the minimum was higher than usual at Agra and lower at Mainpuri. The thermometer rose yesterday to 108 deg at Allahabad, Jhansi and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer has had 0.36 in. of rain and Jaipur and Bikaner each a light fall. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is locally drier than usual in Sind and west Rajputana. Maximum temperature was below normal in upper Sind, while both maximum and minimum temperatures were lower than usual in north and central Rajputana. A maximum temperature of 105 deg. was recorded yesterday at Jaipur and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded over Kathiawar and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Central India West. Maximum temperature was below normal in Cutch and north Gujarat; the minimum was almost as usual throughout the division. The thermometer rose yesterday to 105 deg. at Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is locally in defect in the west of the province Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Amraoti and the minimum higher at Saugor; elsewhere temperature was almost normal. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 112 deg. at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature was nearly normal in the division and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 91.7 deg. (1 deg. above normal) and a minimum value of 79.8 deg. (1 deg. below normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in south Hyderabad and in defect generally in the rest of the division. Temperature was locally above normal. The thermometer rose yesterday to 105 deg. at Hyderabad, Malegaon and Sholapur.

General Remarks.—Disturbed conditions in north-west India have again caused there numerous dust-or thunder-storms. A few falls of rain have occurred in the Punjab, Rajputana, the United Provinces and south-east Madras. The only amount, which remains to be mentioned, is 0.82 in. at Coimbatore.

Forecast.—Conditions are favourable for dust- or thunderstorms in the United and the Central Provinces.

EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, May 16.

S. S. "Ranpura," for London:—50 bales cotton W. Latham and Co.; 30 ewt. fish bones S. Mody and Co.; 27 bales goat skins H. R. Rahamanbhai; 1 bale sheep skins H. R. Rahamanbhai; 2 bales fox skins M. M. and Co.; 6 bales moonji mats M. M. and Co.; 20 bundles carpets M. M. T. Afshar; 10 cases fox skins M. M. T. Afshar; 1 bundle nandas C. Utamchand; 32 bales cow hides A. L. Tharia; 8 bales carpets R. Meherally; 6 bales goat skins R. Meherally; 7 bundles sheep skins M. Ladack; 5 bundles goat skins M. Ladack; 3 bundles calf skins M. Ladack; 7 bales goat skins R. Meherally and Co.; 270 cwt. condiments D. D. Framjee and Co.; 20 bundles carpets H. Habibullaoff; 5 bales sheep skins M. Nissim; 2 bales goat skins M. Nissim.

S. S. "Algic", for New York:—1 bale carpet Cox and King, Ld.; 182 cwt. gum olibanum E. Virjee and Co. 300 cwt. gum kadaya E. Virjee and Co.; 195 cwt. gum kadaya P. E. Bros.; 39 cases sheep guts M. M. and Co.; 7 bales carpets M. M. and Co

For Philadelphia:—2 bales carpets M. M. and Co.

S. S. "Castalia," for Liverpool:—25 bales wool raw P. M. Rowjeebhoy; 20 bales wool raw M. Ladack; 40 bales wool raw F. F. Campbell and Co.; 65 bales wool raw K. Esmail; 5,500 cwt. ground nut oil cakes N. V. Velmahomed; 60 bales cotton waste M. Mafatlal and Co.; 70 bales cotton W. Latham and Co.; 1,900 cwt. linseed oil cakes Haridas Sons and Co.; 11,000 cwt. linseed oil cakes N. V. Velmahomed; 125 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Co., Ld.; 132 bales wool raw Bombay Co., Ld.; 100 bales hemp G. Moonje and Co.; 1,379 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 50 bales wool raw M. Nissim; 18 bales wool D. Kunndenmall.

For Marseilles:—150 cwt. turmeric E. Virjee and Co.; 225 cwt. gum olibanum E. Virjee and Co.

For Glasgow:—30 bales hemp F. F. Campbell and Co.; 5 bales cotton yarn Swadesi Mills Co., Ld.; 2,000 cwt. linseed oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co.; 1,000 cwt. ground nut oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co.; 100 bales hemp F. F. Campbell and Co.

For Barcelona:—100 bales raw cotton F. F. Campbell and Co.

S. S. "Tritels," for Antwerp:—2,000 cwt. ground nut oil cakes J. Paramanand; 2,000 linseed oil cakes J. Parmanand.

WHY SIND SHOULD BE SEPARATED.

MR. JAMSHED MEHTA GIVES REASONS.

The following is the second instalment of Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta's pamphlet favouring the separation of Sind:—

Let us see through this with clear glasses. True it is, in a year we get His Excellency for 3 weeks, the Finance Minister for 2 days, the Revenue Member for 3, the Minister of Local Self-Government for 4, the Excise Minister for a similar period and the Education Minister for a week.

The Director of Industries was asked, but was refused permission by the Minister in charge. The Director of Public Health and the Chief Sanitary Engineer can afford a fortnight. The Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay can give us a look-up twice a year for a week or so. The Director of Education and the Surgeon General get an opportunity once in 3 years and the Director of Agriculture, the poor man with a load of Sukkur Barrage (just to please the Sind Councillors in Bombay who would not otherwise pass the Budget without exacting a promise for his stay for 3 months in a year) has to be thrown in Sind.

With due respects to all these gentlemen, the Bombay custodains of the administration of Sind, we could get better, more concentrated and efficient administration by having our own men.

I again repeat the problems of Sind are different. We may need some men of this type and some of the other. The whole administration would have to be built according to our needs. I do not for a moment suggest that no attention is being paid to Sind at all. My argument is that under the present system of administration of the Bombay Presidency, more attention cannot be paid, notwithstanding all the sincerety of the Governor or the heads of various departments. I know it for a fact that it takes weeks and months to get decisions of the Bombay Government on very small matters. We don't want a red tape a thousand miles long. If at all we must have it, let us have it in our midst so that we can pull it the other way to our own satisfaction.

SIND LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Harchandrai is aghast at the probability of a legislature full of bulky men with heavy turbans, broad pyjamas and unintellectual debates. I have given a reply to this point in my last article. Mr. Harchandrai thinks of some rich zamindars, but I know that even in this class there is a group of cultivated and refined men. Then there are thousands of men full of common sense. I do admit much depends upon the elections but I am sure with the changed methods of franchise and proportional representations (about which I shall write separately), we shall be able to select men who will do well and d'and well too.

I do not want men to pass their time in thinking of Sholapur, Belgaum or Thana when there is much to be done in Sind. In 2 or 3 sessions during a year in the Council, Sind occupies a total of 3 or 4 hours. What can be said and done in this period? The members, except those who belong to Sind, have no idea of our Province. They are absolutely blank about our needs and can think of nothing else except supplying the needs of their own divisions.

Sind is sufficiently large for its own administration and Council. We ought to think in terms of Sind alone. I admit some difficulties will arise. Questions of perhaps few Deputy Collectorships and other posts may cause some heart burning. But when the questions of the whole Province will be concerned, local patriotism will surely prevail.

UPPER HAND OF OFFICIALS.

As for this, how are we going to be worse off than at present? On the other hand we shall have ample opportunity of raising questions and pouring heaps of abuse on the official class in our Council Hall in cases of their high-handedness. We shall have time for agitation and shall be able to bring immediate pressure against official action. At present we have to be contended with mere asking questions and sending memorials at a distance of a thousand miles to which no attention is paid. With our own Governor or Chief Commissioner and Council, the officials of all grades in Sind will remain alert under the watchful eye of their head at the Government House at Karachi.

TOP HEAVY ADMINISTRATION.

Having dealt with the question of the capital cost of Sukkur Barrage as being paid from the loan account, there remain the ordinary posts of revenue collectors, heads of police, engineering, medical, educational and agricultural departments. These will not be more than a dozen, costing approximately 20 thousand rupees a month. But we may not need all these as the deputies are working in these departments at present. Only a few heads may be immediately necessary and these will not cost us more than 2 lacs per year. But these 2 lacs extra will mean an all-year service for Sind which certainly means more efficiency.

The Council expenses will be well worth incurring. We have at present 17 members representing Sind. We could have a Council, say of 40 members. It would be a small Council, well-managed. Meetings will be frequent. Travelling expenses very little and each question will be examined on the spot. This will mean about a lac more. This total increased expenditure of 3 lacs a year will repay Sind ten times more.

CONCLUSIONS.

Let us study facts as they are. Sind is not a small place. It is big enough to become a Province. In Europe, smaller places are governed separately. We have better facilities, with greater hopes of prosperity. We can spend all our income in Sind if we are separate. The man of authority being on the spot, officials being nearby, Council members with knowledge of local conditions at their fingers' tips, and the people bubbling over with Sind patriotism, we can make Sind a happy, healthy, agricultural, prosperous and up-to-date Province of our country. As an appendage of the Presidency, this can never and will never happen.

Now comes the turn to reply my friend, Mr. Jairamdas. I am glad he agrees that the question of separation of Sind is in no way relevent to the question of electorates. He can now safely and boldly say to his community that no fear, about being overpowered by the electors of the other communities should lurk in their minds. I also agree with him that separation of Sind should be considered in the interests of the whole country. In my opinion the separation means the progress of the Province in health, sanitation, education and prosperity, and if these come, with them will accompany the prosperity of the whole country. One strong Province, educated and healthy, is a source of power to the whole nation.

SMALLER PROVINCES AND REFORMS.

My friend is afraid that Sind being a smaller province, it will be treated as such in the grant of Reforms. In his opinion, Bombay is an advanced Province and is likely to be conferred with the right of provincial autonomy shortly. He is, therefore, afraid that if Sind is separated, we shall lose a great bounty.

He takes it for granted that Sind has no brains and that Sindhis are unfit for administration. I decline to admit this. This loss of confidence is a sign of weakness. If one takes a round to all the Councils of India, his eyes will be opened in surprise and he would soon come to the conclusion that our Sind Councillors are quite as good. I admit their great shortcoming and that is that they do not know English. But for administrative purposes, they know every bit of Sind. They may show a lack of interest in Belgaum, Gujrat or Poona, but if you can only see how their eyes get widely opened when the question of Sind comes up, all this imaginary fear will disappear.

On the other hand, let us take for granted that Bombay becomes autonomous and the subject of land revenue which is now a reserved subject is transferred to a Minister. What does the Minister do? He is guided mainly by the officials and ultimately it means that people have to raise the voice and awaken him up. But my contention is that a Minister one thousand miles away gets no time to administer a division from that distance. Let us take the example of department of education which is entirely a transferred subject (except the schools of Europeans). It is now 6 years since this department was transferred and the way it has been managed, makes my heart burn. I could fake up pages with the sad story. In fact, the education has been laid on a shelf far higher than it ever was, and the whole of the time is devoted in the Secretariat to find out ways and means so as to shift the whole burden of money from the Government to the local authorities (District Local Boards and Municipalities).

Thus Mr. Jairamdas will see that the mentality about the transferred subjects ought to undergo a change. It all depends on the head and we want the *head* nearby, so that we may be able to watch him and criticise him, direct him by persuasion and agitation and make him concentrate all his attention on our Province.

If Bombay becomes autonomous and Sind does not, after all it can be at the most for 5 years. These 5 years will pass away as a stage of transition and what is 5 years in the history of a nation?

A GREAT ADVANCE.

RAJENDRA BABUS VIEWS.

Immediately after the All India Congress Committee adjourned to-night Babu Rajendra Prasad, non-co-operating leader of Behar and a member of the Congress Working Committee who had seconded Pandit Motilal Nehru's motion but did not deliver any spech at to-day's meeting was approached by the Associated Press of India and requested to state his views on the question. Mr. Rajendra Prasad said

"The Muslim proposals suffer from having been put forward at an unfortunate moment when on account of various riots in the country feelings of both the communities are greatly agitated and distress reigns supreme. They also have assumed a form which is unfortunate. They savour of an ultimatum and they have been regarded by some of their protagonists as a great concession made to Hindus. These facts make their consideration on their merits difficult and have served to cloud the issues. But dispassionately considered there are points in them which deserve earnest attention. In the first place seperate electorates are done away with. In the second place even reservation of seats is not insisted on as a Sine Qua non but is left to the two communities. To these principles are all nationalists wedded and they also welcome a change in the Muslim mentality. Clauses which have aroused opposition are those relating to extension of reforms (such as they are) to the North Western Frontier Province and Baluchistan and the separation of the Sindh. It is difficult for any person who takes a rationalist as distinguished from communal point of view to resist the extension of rights and privileges, however inadequate and unsatisfactory they may be which they themselves enjoy in other pares. The question oo Sindh stands on a different fooling somewhat. If the whole country were to be divided into provinces on a linguistic basis no one could have one word to say against the proposal. In fact the Congress has already constituted Sindh into a seperate province for its own purposes along with other linguistic units. The whole question is whether it should be turned down because it is not accompanied by the constitution of other patrs of the country into seperate provinces on a linguistic basis. The question should be considered on its merits and so considered there is no reason why people of Sindh as a whole should object to it.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

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May 16.

		Rs.	a.	p.
KHADI:—	Per lb			
Texti'e	„	0	11	3
Century	„	0	11	0
Jacob	„	0	11	0
E. D. Sassoon	„	0	10	9
Apollo	„	0	10	9
LONG CLOTH (Full weight 34/40 In;				
Standard Mill	Per lb	0	15	0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	„	0	15	3
Century 6404-8705	„	1	0	0
Hindustan Mill	„	0	15	3
Fazal (Mahal)	„	0	15	0
Phoneix	„	0	15	6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	„	0	14	6
Maneckji (Patangia)	„	0	15	0
Kaliamardan	„	0	15	0
Daud Sahib	„	0	14	6
Ganga Ghat	„	0	14	9
LONG CLOTH(Light weight)No. 5202/5303				
Rachael Mill	„	1	0	0
Hindustan Mill	„	0	15	9
David Mill	„	1	0	0
Apollo Mill	„	0	15	6
Moon Mill	„	0	15	9
LONG CLOTHx Quality:—				
Swan Finlay	„	0	15	3
Gold Mohor	„	0	14	6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—				
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0	14	6
Spring (Merchant)	„	0	14	6
Century (Bugle)	„	0	14	6
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0	14	6
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0	14	6
Sakuntala	„	0	14	6
Sundari Brand	„	0	14	3
Globe	„	0	14	3
Rachael	„	0	14	3
Palkhi	„	0	14	6
Maher	„	0	14	9
Kechhwa	„	0	14	6
LEPAD:—				
Spring	„	0	0	0
Textile	„	0	0	0
Century	„	0	0	0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	„	1	0	3
Jacob	„	1	0	0
Century	„	1	0	0
Mun Mill	„	1	0	6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	„	0	15	3
Century	„	0	15	6
Jacob	„	0	15	0
Mun Mill	„	0	15	6
1386 Tata	„	2	12	0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3	12	0
Jamshed	„	3	12	0
Century	„	4	2	0
Pearl Pabaney	„	4	2	0
Hindustan No. 962	„	4	3	6
BLACK CHECK				
5800 Sholapur	„	10	0	0
58000 Kurla	„	8	2	0
1325 Morarji	„	5	6	0
GABRUN No. 5124				
Pearl Pabaney	„	7	6	0
Hindustan		7	6	0
E. D. Rachael	„	6	4	0
SALITA:—				
Century	„	0	14	0
Spring (Merchant)	„	0	14	0
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2	5	0
777 Crescent	„	2	3	6
Apollo David	„	2	3	6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—				
Kanta	per lb	1	2	0
Phoenix	„	1	2	0
Kohinoor	„	1	2	0
Tata	„	1	2	0

SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO

BULLION MARKET.

London, April 27.

Gold:—The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £152,244,065 on the 20th instant as compared with £151,583665 on the previous Wednesday.

About £864,000 bar gold was available in the open market this week. The Bank secured the amount mentioned below, the balance being disposed of as follows:—£250,000 taken for a destination not disclosed, £35,000 for the Indian Bazars, £46,000 for the Home Trade and £122,000 for the Continental Trade.

The folowing movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced:—

	Received	Withdrawn.
April 21st	nil	£10,000
April 22nd	nil	£34,000
April 23rd	nil	nil
April 25th	nil	£15,000
April 26th	£403,000	nil
April 27th	nil	£86,000

The receipt yesterday was in bar gold from South Africa. Of the withdrawals £89,000 was in sovereigns destined as follows: India £69,000, Spain £15,000 and Germany £5,000.

During the week under review the Bank of England has received on balance £238,000, increasing the net influx this year to £2,409,000, and decreasing the net efflux since the resumption of an effective gold standard to £2,915,000.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the week ending the 20th inst:—

IMPORTS.

Russia	£17,590
British South Africa	848,405
Other countries	175
	£866,080

EXPORTS.

Germany	£22,600
Netherlands	27,713
France	25,940
Spain	27,000
Austria	41,600
British India	63,300
Straits Settlements	11,552
Other countries	4,640
	£224,347

In accordance with the new Indian Currency arrangements the Government of India announced on the 1st April last the following conditions attaching to the acceptance of gold by the Master of the Mint, Bombay. The rate as fixed by the Currency Act is to be Rs. 21 As. 3 Ps. 10 per tola of fine gold (i.e. the price equal to Rs. 13 As. 5 Ps. 4 per full weight sovereign). Either fine or unrefined gold may be tendered. In the case of the former the Minimum fineness is limited to .990; qualities lower than that can only be accepted as unrefined. All gold tendered willbe melted and assayed upon receipt. A charge of 2 pies per tola gross weight will be made for melting and assaying fine gold, with a minimum charge of Rs. 12. The charges relating to unrefined gold or material found to be brittle can be obtained from the Master of the Mint. Gold coin will be treated as unrefined gold. No tender less than 40 tolas (15 ounces) will be entertained. No gold bar exceeding 3,200 tolas (1,200 ounces) will be accepted. Payment of not more than 95 per cent. of the value of the gold tendered will be made on receipt of the gold, provided the Master of the Mint is satisfied that a preliminary certificate shall be issued.

SILVER.

Although this week is that of the "settlement steamer Indian demand has not been hearty and bear covering, combined with somewhat scanty supplies has kept prices rather above the figure at which India was prepared to buy. Curiously enough notwithstanding that the premium upon cash is now less than that which has ruled for some time past Budla business has not been active. The uncertainty of affairs in China seems to overshadow other factors and to daunt speculators from taking long views as to the future of the market. Prices have therefore vacillated to and fro but within moderate limits.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver during the week ending the 20th instant:

IMPORTS.

U.S.A.	£192,072
Mexico	92,105
Irish Free State	30,000
Other countries	1,486
a	£315,663

EXPORTS.

Austria	£23,400
Hungary	64,850
British India	86,706
Other countries	8,877
z	£183,833

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East Indian Cotton Association Ltd).

Bombay, May 14.

Receipts from 1st Sept to 12th May		25,32,348
Same time last season		28,82,701
Exports from 1st Sept to 12th May:—	1926|27	1925|26
United Kingdom	9,974	39,517
Continent	2,60,825	4,05,891
China	1,60,912	3,26,357
Japan	10,58,380	11,16,299
Coast Ports	17,519	21,096
U. S. A.	726	1,450
Total	15,08,336	19,10,610
Total exports by Rail 1st Sept. 1926 to 12th May 1927		92,067
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1926 to 12th May 1927		6,72,570
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 12th May 1927		6,72,736

'STIFLING THE DEFENCE'

MR. NARIMAN'S COMPLAINT TO THE COURT

"I AM PREPARED TO TAKE THE CONSEQUENCE"

MR. HARVEY'S CROSS-EXAMINATION CONTINUED

Interesting evidence was recorded by Mr H. P. H. Dastur the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate on Monday noon, when Mr. Nariman, the accused in the well-known defamation case, further cross-examined Mr. Thomas Harvey, the complainant. The number of spectators was unusually large.

The proceedings reached a point on Monday, when Mr. Nariman requested the Court not to stifle the defence by ruling out questions which he considered of most vital importance to the defence and when the Magistrate did rule out a question, Mr. Nariman requested the Court to adjourn the case to allow him time to approach the High Court regarding the ruling.

The proceedings were, however, continued and evidence throwing a good deal of light on the working of the Development Department was recorded.

Mr. Nariman. You remember, Mr. Harvey, you said that Kapoor, the brick contractor demanded Rs. 47,000/-?

Mr. Harvey. His claim is Rs. 57,000/- as I now find it and I recommended Rs. 16,550.

Mr. Nariman: This was in addition to the amount already paid to him according to the Executive Engineers recommendation?

Mr. Harvey: I have not had time to look up that. I cannot tell you the circumstances of the case.

Mr. Nariman: Mr. Sykes left this case to you as a legacy?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: And when this claim was pressed Mr. Sykes was not in Bombay?

Mr. Harvey: No.

Mr. Nariman: And he accidentally happened to be in Bombay when the claim was being settled?

Mr. Velinkar objected and inquired what was the relevancy.

The Magistrate over ruled the objection.

Mr. Nariman: You say that Mr. Sykes accidentally was in Bombay at this time?

Mr. Harvey: This case was not settled up in a day. It took some time ti settle up and there was no reason why Mr. Sykes could not be in Bombay.

Mr. Nariman: Mr. Harvey, give me a straight answer to a straight question. Did Mr. Sykes come to Bombay by an appointment or by accident?

Mr. Harvey: Mr. Sykes was here accidentally. I did not send for him. I was not even in correspondence with him whatsoever.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know if Mr. Kapoor sent for him to have his claim settled?

Mr. Harvey: I know nothing about it.

Mr. Nariman: How did you know that Mr. Sykes was in Bombay?

Mr. Harvey: Whenever he came to Bombay he lived with me.

Mr. Nariman: On this occasion, Mr. Sykes lived with you?

Mr. Harvey: I can't remember. I say usually and not 'always'.

Mr. Nariman: Where did you discuss this matter with Mr. Sykes?

Mr. Harvey: In the office.

Mr. Nariman: Did Mr. Sykes and Mr. Kapoor see you together in connection with this bill?

Mr Harvey: I can't remember definitely.

Mr. Nariman: I take it that Mr. Sykes supported the claim of Mr. Kapoor?

Mr Harvey: He agreed with me that the claim was wrong.

Mr Nariman: My question is, "Did Mr. Sykes support the claim of Mr. Kapoor"?

Mr. Harvey: I can't exactly remember what he did.

Mr. Nariman: Mr. Sykes supported Mr. Kapoor's claim. Is it not so?

Mr Harvey: I can't say. There was several items in the claim.

Mr. Nariman: So you don't agree with me when I ask you that Mr. Sykes supported Mr. Kappor's claim?

Mr. Harvey: I can't remember.

"ANOTHER DELHI MAN."

Mr. Nariman: Now, Mr. Harvey, have you heard the name of 'Uttam Singh'?

Mr. Harvey: I don't remember the name.

Mr. Nariman: Another Delhi man, who was one of your Assistant Engineers?

Mr. Harvey: I can't recollect the name.

Mr Nariman: You may consult your clerk, if you like.

At this stage, witness was trying to consult his clerk in the court, when he was prevented from doing so by Mr. Velinker. The latter objected, saying that witness could not consult anybody.

Mr. Nariman: Counsel must know that witness is before the Court,

Mr. Velinker: I object.

Mr. Nariman: Very well, let Counsel object. Is there any means of reviving your memory by consulting your clerk, or 'pattawalla' or anybody else?

Mr. Harvey: Yes, I can.

Mr. Nariman: Then, do please.

Mr. Harvey: The means are not in the court.

Mr. Nariman: There was a gentleman called Uttam Singh, whose services as Assistant Engineer were dispensed with in 1921?

Mr. Harvey: I remember the name something similar to that.

Mr. Nariman: Well, take it that it is the same man?

Mr. Harvey: If you take it as the same man, then I say that he was in connection with the Salsette Scheme.

Mr. Nariman: And that is the gentleman whose services were dispensed with?

Mr. Harvey: There was a man bearing a similar name, whose services were dispensed with.

Mr. Nariman: Did you dismiss the man?

Mr. Harvey: I think, I was responsible for his dismissal.

"I Can't Take Down All This."

Court: Unless I get the actual name of the man, I can't take down all this?

Mr. Harvey: Very well.

Mr. Nariman: Did this gentleman become one of your sub contractors?

Mr. Harvey: I don't remember his name in connection with any contract.

Mr. Nariman: Will you put the Deputy Chief Engineer as a higher officer.

Mr. Harvey: I would.

Mr. Nariman: Is he above you?

Mr. Harvey: He is not. He has less powers than I have.

Mr. Nariman: When payments were made by cheques to contractors, were they made in their names?

Mr. Harvey: I don't recollect any such case. It is the Audit Officer who is responsible for such payments.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know, Mr. Harvey, that Balkishandas used to supply to some officers of the Department including Sir Lawless Hepper, the Director, daily bazaars (fruits, vegetable, fish, etc.). (Laughter.)

Mr. Velinker: I object. I don't object, because the bazaars were bad (Laughter.)

Mr. Nariman: It is too late for you to object to that because the bazaars have been already supplied.

Mr. Velinker: How is this question relevant?

Court: How is it relevant, Mr. Nariman?

Mr. Nariman: Well, I put it to you whether you were ot one of the lucky officers to receive the bazaars daily from Balkishandas?

"I Did Not Receive Anything."

Mr Harvey: I did not receive anything from anybody. I don't know about other officers. I received an orange occasionally

Mr. Nariman: Never mind the orange.

"SUPPLY OF MOTOR CARS."

Mr. Nariman: Do you know whether Balkisondas Seth provided motor cars for some of the officers?

Mr. Velinkar objected to the question.

The Court inquired how the question was relevant.

Mr. Nariman: In the same way as the Bazar supplies. Secret Commission may not be paid only in money. It may be paid also in several other ways.

The Magistrate said that if Mr. Nariman said dthat Mr. Havey also was supplied with motor cars the question was relevant.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know if Balkisondas supplied motor cars to Mr. Sykes?

Mr. Velinkar: I object.

The question was, however allowed by the Court.

Mr. Harvey I know nothing about it. I never knew the man Balkisondas before the Back Bay Committee.

Mr. Nariman: Did you not hear of Balfour Company either?

Mr. Harvey: No.

Mr. Velinkar at this stage inquired whether Mr. Nariman had meant free Bazar supplies by saying that Bazar things were supplied.

Mr. Nariman: Of course; otherwise where is the fun of the Bazar supplies?

Mr. Velinkar: I wanted it to be made clear; because I know a dear friend of mine supplies motor cars but charges for it.

Mr. Nariman: Perhaps he is not as generous as Balkisondas.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know one Mr. Owen?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Is he related to you?

Mr. Harvey: No; he is only a friend.

Mr. Nariman: What was Mr. Owen?

Mr. Harvey: He was an engineer to one of our contractors.

Mr. Nariman: Did you ever put up with Mr. Owen?

Mr. Harvey: Yes, for a week-end in Bombay.

Mr. Nariman: Had you motor trips together.

Mr. Harvey: Yes; occasionally.

Mr. Nariman: Is he related to Mrs. Harvey either?

Mr. Harvey: No; Neither I nor my wife are related either to Mr. or Mrs. Owen.

Mr. Nariman: Did you know him before he was engineer to your contractor?

Mr. Nariman: I did.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know he was with Messrs Richardson and Cruddas?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Were they (Richardson and Crudddas) your suppliers at Bombay and Delhi?

Mr. Harvey: I don't know.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know if Mr. Owen was with Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas when you placed the order for 2,000 tons of mild steel bars with Geo. Service and Co.

Mr. Harvey: I don'I.

SANITARY REQUIREMENTS FOR CHAWLS.

Mr. Nariman: You require sanitary requisites for your chawls?

Mr. Harvey: Yes. According to the Municipal requirements.

Mr. Nariman at this stage read ou tsection 350 of the P. W. D. code which required that all articles required for the works should be purchased from local suppliers unless the articles were not inferior to the British manufactured ones, and inquired of Mr. Harvey whether he had adhered to that section.

Mr. Hravey: I did adhere.

Mr. Nariman: So you always ordered out locally the articles which were satisfactory?

Mr. Harvey: I did.

Although Mr. Harvey replied dto the question, Mr. Velinkar objected to it.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Harvey to go out of Court and Mr. Nariman was asked to explain the relevancy of his question.

APPEAL TO COURT.

Mr. Nariman said that he was trying to prove that Mr. Harvey had ordered out unnecessary stores inasmuch as he had discarded the locally made requisites which were cheaper and were approved of by the Municipality and had placed orders with Gannon Dunkerley and Co., for Adams patent simply to benefit the Company and his friend Mr. Owen.

Coming to the numerous and frequent objections raised by the prosecution in the course of his crossexamination of the complainant, Mr. Nariman said: I appeal to the Court that the point of view of the Court should not be the point of view of the prosecution which, it is evident, is bent upon shielding the department by hook or by crook and to save the prestige of the Government. I can understand the attitude of the prosecution whsoe only aim is to get the conviction and to wwh te-wash the whole affair and I was quite prepared for it but I did not expect and was not prepared for a similar attitude from the Court.

The Magistrate: So do you suggest that the Court is obstructing the defence?

Mr. Nariman: I don't, but my appeal to the Court is that the consideration of justice alone and nothing else—neither the prestige of a local Government nor of shielding the department should weigh with the Court. Now, Sir, I have never heard of a case of defamation in which the accused person is not allowed to to cross examine the complainant on the question of his reputation and his character and my learned friend the prosecution counsel who is considered the foremost counsel for criminal cases will bear me out when I say this. The one main issue on which I am now concentrating my question is the character of the complainant and I am prepared to prove that the complainant had nothing to lose by the allegations made against by me.

Apart from the relevancy of the question, Sir, the Court has, to look to the state of my mind when I repeatedly made the allegations and refused to withdraw them. I am prepared to take the consequences of the attitude taken up by me and so far as the consequences are concerned, I d onot want any mercy from anybody. This may be considered while the judgment in the case may be delivered, but I do certainly want to see that at this stage the defence is not stifled with by rulings which would prevent him from bringing forth evidence which would conclusively prove that the character of the complainant in his official capacity is such as is not at all harmed by the charges I have levelled against him. I am concerned with the reputation of the department and the shady transactions in which it entered and if I am not allowed to adduce evidence regarding the transactions other than those circumscribed by the prosecution i.e., the mild steel bars, it would certainly amount to stifling the defence. I therefore appeal to the Court once again to look at the objection not from the point of view of the prosecution but to allow me as an accused person to cross-examine the complainant on all issues bearing near or remote relevance.

Mr. Velinker at this referred to section 146 Of the Evidence Act and said that if they were to go by the law, irrelevant questions could not be allowed. They had to stick to the charges laid out against Mr. Nariman and not to revel into jungles in search of mare's nests and running after wild cats schemes as Mr. Nariman would have them to do.

RULED OUT

The Magitrate agreed with Mr. Velinkar and ruled out Mr. Nariman's question.

Mr. Nariman requested the Court to give him time to approach the High Court regarding this ruling because he said the subsequent cross-examination would be on the line of the question that was ruled out and in his opinion it was no use going on putting questions and see that they were ruled thus wasting the time of the Court.

The Magistrate was prepared to adjourn the case to allow time to Mr. Nariman.

Mr. Velinkar, however, requested the Court to proceed with the case and to allow wMr. Nariman to put the questions he wanted to put. If any of them was objectionable, the Court might rule it out, he said.

The Magistrate agreed and Mr. Harvey was recalled.

Mr. Nariman: You did dnot know what was the Municipal standard for sanitary requisites?

Mr. Harvey: No.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know that they approve of and encourage local supplies for the last 60 years?

Mr. Harvey: I am very highly surprised. The local supplies are very much inferior and I should never have it again.

Mr. Nariman: If you are here at all! So you charge the Municipality with passing inefficient and inferior materials?

Mr. Harvey: I do.

Mr. Nariman: Would you be surprised t olearn that the same articles are used in the most busy and crowded streets of the city, the Government House and the most aristocratic bungalows?

Mr. Harvey: Very much.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know wthat the P. W. D. uses the same for their chawls?

Mr. Harvey: No; I don't.

Mr. Nariman: And the Port Trust also?

Mr. Harvey: It may be. It all depends upon the articles.

Mr. Nariman: So you mean that some of the articles are good and some are bad?

Mr. Harvey: I think so.

Mr. Nariman: So the articles used by the Municipality, Port Trust, etc. were good and only your small supply was bad?

Mr. Harvey: My supply was certainly bad.

Mr. Nariman: Could you not get better articles from local suppliers?

Mr. Harvey: No; We had tried.

Mr. Nariman: And they were not passed by the Municiplaity?

Mr. Harvey: They were; but they had got to be passed by me.

Mr. Nariman: Adam's patent was recommended by Mr. Krishna Swamy?

Mr. Harvey: I believe so.

Mr. Nariman: Had he any engineering qualifications?

Mr. Harvey: I do not attach much importance to qualifications. I see whether the man has practical experience or not.

Mr. Nariman: But had he any qualifications?

Mr. Harvey: I don't know.

Mr. Nariman: The Sanitary District was newly created for Mr. Swamy?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: When was it? how long after the Gannon's began to supply the Adam's patent?

Mr. Harvey: In 1923, I presume.

Mr. Nariman: And Gannons got the contract about the same time?

Mr. Harvey (after referring to his books). In March, 19234

Mr. Nariman: Hamid and Mehta used to do Mr. Swamy's work before he came?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: And they utilised local supplies that were unsatisfactory?

Mr. Harvey: Yes. Hamid knew nothing of sanitary work.

Mr. Nariman: I put it to you that the Sanitary District was created to provide Krishna Swamy and the Adam's patent were selected to benefit your friend Mr. Owen and his firm?

Mr. Harvey: It is a libellous assertion.

Mr. Nariman: So in your opinion you have not violated section 350 of the P. W. D.?

Mr. Harvey: No.

Mr. Nariman: Would you agree that the price of the Adam's patent is 3 or 4 times higher than local requisites?

Mr. Harvey: No; I do not.

Mr. Nariman: Were they more expensive?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: The Municipality warned you against the use of some foreign articles?

Mr. Harvey: I do not know.

Mr. Nariman: Please try to remember.

Mr. Harvey: They objected to the use of some articles and asked us not to use any more of that type.

At this stage the Court rose for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

On the Court reassembling after lunch the cross-examination of Mr. Harvey was resumed by Mr. Nariman.

Mr. Harvey agreed that the first contract for the Delisle Road was undertaken in March, 1923, and the Adam's patent materials began to be used after the Sanitary District was started in March, 1923.

Mr. Nariman: The agency of Adams patents was transferred in March ,1923?

Mr. Harvey: I don't know.

Mr. Nariman: According to the information supplied to me, the Adams patent agency was transferred to Gannons in March, 1923. Is that true?

Mr. Harvey: Yes; may be.

Mr. Nariman: Were Adams patent available in Bombay before that?

Mr. Harvey: I don't know.

Mr. Nariman: You started inquiries about it after March, 1923?

Mr. Harvey: I never started dany inquiry.

Mr Nariman: Then how were they introduced in your department?

Mr. Harvey: They were sent as an alternative tender to materials of local manufacturers by Gannons.

Mr. Nariman: In the first tender of 1923, the prices of both local supplies and Adam's patent were quoted?

Mr. Harvey (after looking in the tender): Yes.

Mr. Nariman then quoted the prices of both the local and Adam's patent articles and asked Mr. Harvey whether the prices given to him were correct Mr. Harvey said that they were.

Mr. Nariman: Am I right in supposing that the original tender was called for according to Municipal ptterna?

Mr. Harvey said he would look up the drawing first and then say.

The Magistrate at this stage said that there was no need to go into the details as the fact that Adams patent cost more than local supplies was acknowledged. Mr. Nariman agreed.

Mr. Nariman: The work, according to Municipal Act, must be done by licensed plumbers?

Mr.. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Were Gannon Dunkerley holdiung a license?

Mr. Harvey: I don't remember. They must have got it.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know that to employ unlicensed firms for this work is an offence under the Bombay Municipal Act?

Mr. Harvey: I believe. I do.

Mr. Nariman informed the Court that according to his information the work was carried out by some other men in the name of Gannon Dunkerley.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know the Mr. Krishna Swamy's subordinate staff was brought from Madras?

Mr. Harvey: I don't.

Mr. Nariman: If I say that they were brought from Madras, would you contradict it?

Mr. Harvey: I do not know anything about it.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know one Subramanya Iyer who acted for Gannon Dunkerley?

Mr. Harvey: I believe he was an Assistant Engineer with them.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know that Subramanya Iyer was the cousin of Krishna Swamy, your Sanitary Engineer?

Mr. Harvey: No; I do not

Mr. Nariman: When were Krishna Swamy's services dispensed with?

Mr. Harvey: At the end of 1925?

Mr. Nariman: Do you know wthat he was then taken as Manager of Gannon Dunkerley?

Mr. Hravey: Yes; he told me so.

Mr. Nariman: They brought the old car he was using and gave it back to him for use?

Mr. Velinkar objected to the question on the ground of relevancy.

Mr. Nariman said that he wanted to bring out from Mr. Harvey's own evidence that Gannon's gave Krish Swamy a fat salary and a car.

Mr. Nariman: Many other employees of the Sanitary District were taekn up by Gnanons on the District being abolished?

Mr. Harvey: I believe so.

Proceeding witness said that as the work was done on tenders, the Gannons did not monopolise the sanitary work of his department. Witness could not say whether orders were placed with the Gannons in spite of lower tenders of others and whether for some supplies tenders were not invited at all.

Mr. Nariman referred witness to tenders for Naigaum Plot A for 1924 but as looking in the documents took some time Mr. Harvey was asked to be ready with it at the next hearing.

FEE OF CHARGE.

Witness agreed that he was given a bungalow for residence at Carmichael Road and that some sanitary fittings were made in it.

On Mr. Velinkar's asking how the question was relevant, Mr. Nariman, after Mr. Harvey temporarily left the Court, explained that Gannons had done sanitary work to the extent of Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 without being paid dfor in Mr. Harvey's bungalow. According a rule of the department, had Mr. Harvey got this work done through the department he would have been made to pay higher rent. To save that Mr. Harvey got the work done free of charge. It was in 1923-24.

The Magistrate overruled Mr. Velinkar's objection and on being recalled, Mr. Harvey said the work was done in 1925-26 and the cost of it was about Rs. 800 and there was no separate bill for it as it was included in Municipal drainage bills.

Witness knew Major Parcell who was in Simla before and he came to Bombay as the Executive Engineer of the Military Land Srheme about ayear after witness joined the department. Witness said he never stayed with Parcell at Colaba. Maj. Parcell resigned just before the contracts for the Worli Scheme commenced.

Mr. Nariman explained that according to information received by him Major Parcell had resigned intentionally by preart rangement and dhad begun to work as a contractor for more gain as several other employees of the Development Department had done and their tenders were accepted.

Continuing witness said Major Parcell had told witness of his idea to resign for starting a firm of contractors but witness had nothing to do with the contract work. He knew that as a Government servant Parrell could not take any contracts for works.

Witness said he knew one Mr. Servello, a concrete expert who was Executive Engineer of the Improvement Trust. Witness used to take his advice and Servello had resigned and had started a firm named Ferrow Concrete and Construction Company.

Witness agreed that Parcell, Servello and he (witness) served on a Committee inquiring into the collapse of Fowler Building.

For the Worli scheme, witness had called for tenders from all approved contractors among whom were Bombay Concrete Construction Co., which Major Parcell had joined. Witness did not know whether Major Parcell had done any work other than that of Development chawls and the tender of his (Parcell's) firm was accepted though it was higher than that of another approved contractor. Witness recommended to Government for the sanction of the tenders and the Government accepted. There was a protest from Executive Engineers regarding Major Purcell's bills but witness considered that there was no justification for it.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Improvement Trust meeting, 4 p.m.
A.I.C.C. Meeting Congress House, 12-30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 18.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegraphic communication to Madras now normal, weather disturbance ceased.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan line S S "Stuart" left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta in the morning of 14th instant.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Kaiser-i-Hind" with the mails from London of 5th instant arrived at Aden at 10 a.m. on the 15th instant and left there at 3 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday the 20th instant.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mongolia" with mails from London of 12th instant left Marseilles at 5-30 a.m. on the 14th instant.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:—Small-pox attacks 6 deaths 2. Cholera nil Plague attacks 2 deaths 2. Influenza attacks 1 deaths 1. Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 90. Total mortality this day last year was 70.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Khandalla" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 25th instant. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will, also be forwarded by this steamer.

TODAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of Gramaphone music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Tuesday the 17th instant from 5 to 6 p.m. and from 6-30 to 7-45 p.m. Call-sign 2 F.V. Wavelength 387 Metres

BRAHMAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Brahman Sabha Dr. B.S. Moonje will deliver a public lecture under the presidentship of Mr. N.C. Kelkar editor of "Kesari" on Hindu Sangathan and the duty of Brahmans in the Shankarwadi Hall at 9 p.m. today (Tuesday).

TAPASVEE MYNN'S LECTURE.

Mr. Tapasvee Mynn of Buddha Dharma Mission will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72 Appollo Street Fort) today (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) "Unity as taught by Gautam Buddha" The lecture is open to

K.D. BRAHMAN VIDYA VRIDHI SAMAJ.

Students seeking aid or desirous of renewing their scholarships from the Kudal Deshastha Gaud Brahmin Vidya Bridhi Samaj are required to submit their application duly completed and signed so as to reach the Secretary on or before the 10th June 1927 after which date no application of however merits and qualifications will be entertained Forms can be obtained gratis from the secretay personally o on application accompanying postal stamps.

BOMBAY GOLD THREAD WORKERS' UNION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Union will be held (Tuesday) at 3p.m. at Muzaffarabad Hall Grant Road to discuss the present position and condition or workers and how to impove them.

6

PUBLIC LECTURES.

Mr. M. L. Acharya M.L.A. will deliver a public lecture on "National Service" Its true spirit" on Tuesday at 8 pm. at Five Buildings Matunga G.I.P. and another lecture under the anspices of the Kalyan Railway Institute on "Railway Trade Unionism" on Wednesday at 8 p.m. at Govind building Kalyan.

ANOTHER CASE OF "DADAGIRI."

TEA SHOP KEEPER ASSAULTED

A case of "Dadagiri" is reported at the DeLisle Road Police Station on Sunday evening when a Mahomedan owner of a tea shop was brutally assaulted. It appeared Omar Abdul Rehman, opened recently a tea shop in the Development Department Chawl at Worli. On Sunday evening he was approached by Master Mulsha who is supposed to be the "Dada" of the locality with three others demanding some bakshis as he had opened new shop. As Omar refused to pay anything he was assaulted with stones and soda water bottles with the result that he was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital for treatment. The police have arrested the four assailants.

KIRKEE, May 16.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson and Lady Wilson accompanied by Major Yaux Military Secretary and Capt. Lyon and Capton Seymour Williams arrived at Kirkee on Monday morning from Mahableshvar and left for Kalka en route to Simla.
—A.P.

LAW and BUSINESS

Prof. Davar's Books for Students Law, Accountancy and Business

A PERFECT BUSINESS LIBRARY

Five best books by Principal Sohrab R. Davar, Barrister-at-Law of Davar's College of Commerce and lately of the Government College, are those by the most experienced and the best qualified teacher ofCommerce in India.

Most of them are recognised and recommemend to Government Diploma in Accountancy as well as B.Com. students all over India.

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2. MERCANTILE LAW (1925): 4th Edition. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared Index. Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of Companies Systems in use in large business offices, Stock exchange practices, Labour efficiency and organisation, Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7 8.
5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT 1925, Rs. 1 8 0.

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beg to announce their appointment as Selling Agents to the Government of India, Army Department.

The present New and Used Stores awaiting disposal by the Army in India consist of large quantities of :

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(13) Army Clothing of all description.

And several other things.

Enquiries specifying requirements will receive special attention.

The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY MAY 17, 1927.

A HISTORIC DECISION.

The All-India Congress Committee came to a historic decision yesterday when it unanimously passed the Working Committee's resolution which virtually accepted what has been known as the Muslim offer. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of that decision and the language of the commonplace fails to give adequate expression to its significance. Thanks to circumstances, which it is needless to mention, we had come to a stage in our national progress when it depended on the decision of the All-India Congress Committee yesterday whether the attainment of Swaraj would be delayed by fifty years or more or not. That the right decision was taken is a fresh proof if a proof was necessary—that, despite all that has happened to keep Hindus and Muslims apart—the Indian National Congress continues to be, as we pointed out yesterday, the true exponent of Indian nationalism—that, in short, it is impossible for any Indian to owe allegiance to that national body without finding himself elevated to a plane of thinking where he realises that the single-minded pursuit of the country's interest will involve no sacrifice of the interests of any community, however big or small. But yesterday it seemed as though compelled by the deepening distrust and fear of one another, the Hindus and Muslims would continue for decades together to vie with one another in prolonging their common agony of foreign subjection. The All-India Congress Committee has brought about a revolutionary change—change from black despair to confident hope. India has been spared the travail of several decades of interneeine warfare. A new era in the history of modern India has begun—an era of growing trust and friendliness between Hindus and Muslims, and of glorious common endeavour crowned with the attainment of the national goal—freedom.

The genuineness of this change is demonstrated and its abiding character assured by the fact that it has been brought about through the collective wisdom of all the important sections in the country who are in a position to deliver the goods. Where all have contributed to a consummation which every Indian patriot had been ardently wishing for, it would be invidious to distinguish this individual or group of individuals with special praise. It will, however, generally be agreed that Mr. Jinnah and the other Muslim leaders who produced the now famous Delhi proposals, in a moment of inspiration, as Maulana Mohomed Ali said last evening—and most great achievements have had an inspired birth—have rendered an unforgettable service to the country. In publishing those proposals they gave proof of rare vision and statesmanship which has been equalled only by the same qualities displayed by Messrs. Jayakar, Kelkar and Moonje, who, on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha, have cordially assisted in the birth of a New India. The members of the Working Committee amply justified their position of grave responsibility by giving a clear lead to the All-India Congress Committee the members of which, one and all, rose to the occasion by responding to the call of patriotism and gave effective expression to their feelings through the speeches of Mr. Satyamurti and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramiah. Last, but not least, the country cannot be too grateful to the distinguished President of the Congress who, with the co-operation of his predecessor in office, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Pundit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Jinnah, Maulana Mahomed Ali and Dr. Ansari, strenuously and, in the face of no little discouragement, strove to carry out the mandate of the Gauhati Congress in this respect with the glorious and triumphant result now achieved.

What is the meaning of this triumph? It means, above every thing else, a realisation, born of recent painful experience, on the part of both Hindus and Muslims, of the truth embodied in the words of a philosopher that "the only way to have a friend is to be one." Separate electorates are a great negation of this truth and have bred a poisonous atmosphere of distrust and fear which has infected the body politic of India with the canker of communalism with all its attendant harrowing symptoms. No price could be too great to secure the destruction of this canker. Both Hindus and Muslims have agreed to give the highest price—sacrifice that binds men with the unbreakable chain of friendship. So long as this spirit of sacrifice—the determination to be friend in order to gain friendship—endures, we may, with confidence, expect that the problems that still remain to be tackled—the problem of determining the proportion of seats in the various provinces, of music before mosque, and cow-sacrifice—will be solved to the satisfaction of all concerned. The big thing has been achieved—the co-operation of politically minded Hindus and Muslims who hitherto had failed to set the right example to the so-called masses whose heart, despite the evidence of disturbances and riots, is sound. The Delhi proposals have ceased to be Muslim proposals. They have, with their endorsement by the All-India Congress Committee, become a charter of National Co-operation which must grow from more to more until freedom is won. We have no doubt the whole country will welcome with grateful joy the decision of the All-India Congress Committee which Mr. Srinivas Iyengar truly characterised as laying the foundation of Swaraj. The country expects the Committee to complete the good and great work that it has so well begun, by supplementing communal unity with political unity so that it may once again and for the last time press the National Demand with a strength that those who have hitherto flouted it, will find it impossible to resist.

THE FAITH IN HIM.

So Subash Chandra Bose is released at last! The release has been unconditional but the people of this country will only say to the Government of Bengal in a resentful mood: "For this tardy reparation of a grievous and cruel wrong, much thanks," because they know what induced this sudden burst of humanity in the Government of Bengal. Subash Bose, one of the cleverest and most patriotic of India's sons, a man who spurned a career in the Indian Civil Service for the call of his country, comes out of his imprisonment, a physical wreck. His jailors had to be thoroughly satisfied that the malady their distinguished prisoner was suffering from was an advanced stage of consumption before they could feel they ought to release him. Subash Bose's case is only a further illustration to justify the suspicion of the Indian public that the Government policy in regard to the detenus is a policy of vengeance, that it is a policy chalked out with the special object of annihilating the political forces in the country whose activities, however constitutional and law abiding, are objectionable to an alien administration and that it has little to do with the suppression of terrorist activity.

But although his incarceration has succeeded in making Mr. Bose a physical wreck, it has not damped his courage and his convictions. In a moving and heart-rending letter, which will go down to history as the passionate appeal from one of the noblest flowers of Bengal's youth to his countrymen to have faith, to stand courageously for the principles of freedom and equity and never to lose heart in the ultimate triumph of ideas, Mr. Subash Chandra Bose lays bare his whole soul, his conception of what his duty to his country is. In this letter to his brother, written on the eve of his transfer from a jail in Burma to a place of detention—possibly in Almora, and then—as he imagined when he wrote the letter—to a "compulsory residence" in Switzerland, Mr. Bose shows what the mettle of the man is, whom Deshbandhu Das chose as his immediate and most trusted lieutenant. "My faith in the ultimate triumph of the ideal for which I stand", says Mr. Bose, "is unflinching and I am not, therefore, troubled by thoughts about my health and fuure prospects." It was a young man of this high-souled character who was detained in indefinite custody by the agents of a soulless system of administration who had not the courage, in spite of repeated challenges to do so on the part of Mr. Bose's countrymen, to bring him to trial in an open court of law. On the contrary when they began to be really concerned about the distinguished detenu's health, they thought out a Machiavellian scheme to get rid of the trouble of being responsible for it. The stratagem would have served a double purpose. By deporting Mr. Bose to Switzerland they would have been able to show a hypocritical regard for his physical welfare, and would have secured considerable relief for themselves by keeping out of India for an indefinite period of time a political leader who had become the idol of Nationalist India.

But Mr. Bose refused to entertain even the suggestion of voluntary banishment, much less to bargain about it. As he remarks with poignant force "I am not a shop-keeper and I do not bargain". The idea of bargaining over the conditions of physical existence of a man whom they had arbitrarily jailed might have been pleasing to a shop-keepers' Government, but the high patriotism of Mr. Bose spurned the very spirit of such higgling. He would have rather died in whichever jail the authorities might have chosen to keep him in, whether it be a sanatorium in a hill-station or an ordinary jail in India, but he would not bargain with them. This was the fine and courageous declaration of Mr. Bose, and his words should strike a responsive chord in every nationalist heart in India when he says "Our cause is the cause of freedom and truth.....Our bodies may fall and perish but with faith undiminished and will unconquerable, triumph will be ours".

It was but natural that Mr. Bose wanted to be "a free agent" before he could consider the question of leaving India for a health cure abroad. He took the only honourable course open to him when he refused "to be stampeded into signing his warrant of exile." He authorised his brother to break off all negotiations with Government if they made the question of his 'compulsory residence' in Switzerland a 'sine qua non' of such negotiations. They have at last seen their way to release him unconditionally but are the Government of Bengal so blind, so stubbornly addicted to ridiculous prestige as not to realise that Indians will still feel embittered against their Ordinance policy? Let the new Governor of Bengal who is reported to be in consultation with the Viceroy in regard to the whole question of the detenus show that he is a true sportsman in the political field also and insist upon a sporting chance being given to the detenus to defend themselves against charges which should be made against them in an open Court of Law. The only just solution of the problem which faces the Government of Bengal in regard to them is at once to release all of them.

INDIANS' RIGHT IN U. S.

CITIZENSHIP CASE IN SUPREME COURT.

(BY SURENDRA NATH DAS GUPTA, PRESIDENT, HINDUSTHAN SEVA SAMITI OF AMERICA.)

The United States Government took, as the Indian public is by now aware, to the Supreme Court the citizenship case against Mr. Sakharam Ganesh Pandit for review, which he won on November 1, 1926, in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco, California, to retain his American citizenship. The prestige and dignity of one-fifth of the world population of India depended upon the Pandit case which was fought as a national issue in the United States Supreme Court. This is the second, and perhaps the last citizenship case in the Supreme Court for eligibility of the Indian Nation for American citizenship. For the first time in Indo-American history it was Bhagat Singh Thind who had his citizenship case in the Supreme Court which decided not only against Mr. Thind, but also the whole Indian Nation. Now Mr. Pandit faced the same court with high purpose for the nation as Mr. Thind did. The great minds of India did not realize the significance of the Thind case until the Supreme Court banned the entire Indian Nation from the privilege of the United States citizenship in November 1923. As a result of that decision in the Thind case, India and her people are losing moral forces, and wherever they walk over the world around are regarded as human "trash".

NATIONAL ISSUE FOR INDIA.

The Pandit case being a national issue gives a splendid opportunity to the Indian Nation to seek justice and humanity for the sake of our national pride and prestige at home and abroad. Now the attention of the civilised world has been drawn by the Pandit case in the Supreme Court, and they are wondering if the Indian Nation will stand by the case till the end for the good cause of the nation. Whenever India is challenged by an alien nation, her people become paralysed, and that is why the Indian people are to-day a down-trodden nation on earth. The Indian people are to-day without country and home, although it has become our fashion to say that we have country and home. A people without having or giving united voice for the country's great cause are likely to be without country and home. It is our big crime that we, the Indian people, do not raise a united voice for the nation in any cause. We have caused enough for our race suicide, and we must be careful in committing further crime.

When the United States entered the Great European War in 1917, the nation needed men for the army and navy. The draft was instituted, and every man—citizen or no citizen—was called for the nation's help. Many Indians were promised by the Government equal rights of citizenship if they would serve the nation, and they loyally responded to that call, and fought "Over there" bravely with brilliant record. Some of the Indian soldiers rested in the battle field, and those who returned, of course, were rewarded and honoured with the grant of citizenship,—but what then? For information of the fellow citizen of India, I must write as briefly as possible about the beginning of the case with Bhagat Singh Thind who served for eight months in the United States army and with undying brilliant record.

THE THIND CASE.

The United States Supreme Court decided the Government suit against Bhagat Singh Thind on February 19, 1923, Mr. Justice Sutherland writing the opinion of the Court. He was granted citizenship papers by the United States District Court Judge Wolverton, at Portland, Oregon, over the objection of the Naturalization Examiner for the United States. The Court held that the great weight of authority was in favour of the naturalization of the Indian people. The Government immediately filed a petition in the District Court for cancellation of his certificate of citizenship on the ground that Mr. Thind was not a White person and therefore not eligible for citizenship. The District Court, on motion of the defendant, dismissed the petition of the Government, and thereupon an appeal was taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals which certified to the Supreme Court the following questions:—

"1. Is a high caste Hindu, of full Indian blood, born at Amritsar, Punjab, India, a White person within the meaning of Section 2169, Revised Status?

'2. Does the Act of February 5, 1917, disqualify from naturalization as citizens those Hindus (Indians) now barred by that Act, who had lawfully entered the United States prior to the passage of the said Act?"

The first question was answered in the negative by the Supreme Court.

RACE PREJUDICE.

Section 2169 Revised Statutes provides that the provisions of the Naturalization Act "shall apply to aliens being free White persons and to aliens of African nativity and to persons of African descent." This was amended at the end of the Civil War in order to harmonize it with the nation's high principles established by that Great War. From the dawn of American Civilisation children in this country are being taught in schools that the Indian people are White race or Caucasian race or Aryans which even a common man in the streets knows, but now owing to race prejudice or colour phoebia, they classify us the Indian Nation into different group.

The first law of naturalization was passed by the United States Congress on March 26, 1790, which provided that "any alien, being a free White person, who shall have resided within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States for the term of two years may be admitted to become a citizen thereof." In those days the term "free White person" was used to exclude the Negroes who were slaves and the Red Indians who were then enemies. From 1790 to 1860 any alien except the Negroes and the American Indians, who fulfilled the requirements could become a citizen.

In the Bhagat Singh Thind case, the question of impropriety of a cancellation suit under the existing condition of the case was not brought up by he parties involved nor considered by the Supreme Court. There was no trial of the cancellation suit, as the Government petition for cancellation was dismissed by the trial court on motion. Hence no evidence about the Indian people or nation nor of Mr. Thind was heard by the Supreme Court or presented in the record on appeal, and the Appellate Court and Supreme Court were left without valuable assistance from expert persons on the subject. Mr. Justice Sutherland without knowing, studying, and learning any truth of the Indian people and their grand civilisation passed his own individual opinion unfavourably in the Thind case, and this opinion became the nation's law that banned the entire Indian Nation from the American citizenship; because Justice Sutherland of the Supreme Court said that the Indian Nation does not belong to "free White persons!"

The Chinese were classified as White until 1860 by the United States. According to the census report of 1910 there were 1368 naturalized Chinese and 483 declarants. As the agitation against Chinese Labour immigration developed, there was a clamour that the Chinese should be excluded from the American citizenship, whereupon Congress acceded, and in the Act suspending Chinese Labour immigration for ten years it provided on May 6, 1882:

"Section 14. That hereafter no State Court or Court of the United States shall admit Chinese to citizenship, and all laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed."

It is a fact that the United States Congress found it simple to exclude the Chinese by a special Act from the meaning of the term "free White person" in the Naturalization Statute. It is just the similar method of excluding the Indian Nation from the privilege of American citizenship by saying that the Indian people are not "free White persons." The term "free White person" is still in its infancy and nothing but a synonym of the word "Aryan" which is a perfect Sanskrit word, the fact that cannot be denied by any thoughtful and reasonable person.

OFFICIAL MANOEUVRES.

The Immigration Law of 1917 forbade the immigration of the Indian and certain other labourers from Asia to the United States. This law perhaps was passed because of consideration of cultural assimilation and possibility of economic absorption of Indian Labour. There has never been any public agitation against the Indian Nation for American citizenship except through private letters by some officials. It may be interesting to the readers to know the facts from the quotation of the Circuit Court Judge Lowell of the District of Massachusetts in his opinion in a certain case.

"Brief mention should be made here of a sentence found in one of the letters (written by the Chief of the Bureau of Naturalization at Washington) which was addressed to an assistant district attorney of the United States.

"'This office....must request....that you will oppose the granting of naturalization to Hindus or East Indians and that you will instruct the clerks of courts in your district to refuse to accept declarations of intention or to file petitions for naturalization upon behalf of such aliens.'

"The second request was made without due consideration. The clerks of the Federal Court are not subject to instruction by district attorneys or by the United States itself, as a party to a judicial proceeding. That a clerk should refuse to file a petition for naturalization which contains all proper allegations because of his judgment of the colour, race or other qualification of the petitioner, would violate

(Continued on page—8)

Notes of the Day.

Gagging Discussion.

The Baldwin Government are afraid of the Labour efforts to thrash out in exhaustive detail every clause of the notorious Trade Union Bill, which at one stroke crippies the power of political and economic combination of organised Labour in Great Britain. So they propose to regutate by definite schedule the time to be allotted for its future consideration in the House of Commons. In other words, they desire to gag discussion on the measure and wish to carry it through by the sheer weight of the mechanical majority which they possess. They want only to reserve three days more for the Committee stage, and one day for the third reading debate. But the resourceful Labour opposition in the Commons well know how to make the best use even of these arbitrarily curtailed opportunities for discussing the measure clause by clause. The net result is sure to be a heavy swing in the pendulum against the Tories at the next election.

Mr. Sastri's Task.

In reply to a farewell address to him at Bangalore Mr. Srinivasa Sastri emphasized the extremely difficult nature of the task that lay before him in South Africa. If the contact of two different civilizations in that country is to continue to develop on peaceful and harmonious lines, it is necessary that the Indians on the one hand and the South African White settlers on the other should make determined efforts to see to it that the acerbities of the differences between them are smoothed over. The Indian Agreement is a step towards the solution of the problem of how to harmonise the points of view of the two races and we hope the Indians in South Africa will close up their ranks, will realise the danger of having splits in the community and will help Mr. Sastri in his arduous task.

Shattered Hopes.

The cat is at last out of the bag. The Director of Information has informed us in a somewhat round about manner that the Government of Bombay, who have been cogitating for months on the report of the Land Revenue Committee, have at last discovered that with one exception the recommendations of the majority report include no proposal involving "any radical departure from existing practice in respect to the principles of land revenue assessment." They definitely reject that one exceptional recommendation, namely, that of "restricting to a maximum limit of 25 per cent. the proportion of the State's share in the profit of cultivation." So naturally the question of giving a retrospective effect to the worthless bill to be drafted on these lines does not arise. But the real question is if the people and their representatives in the Council are to be satisfied with this most disastrous decision of Government, who have practically sought to set at nought all the labours of the Land Revenue Committee, not to mention those of the dissentient members. Those who expected a radical reform in land legislation in the Presidency thus find their hopes shattered but let them not lose heart. They must persist in their agitation. They must ask the Legislative Council not to countenance in any form a land revenue bill which only perpetuates the old autocratic methods of assessment. We hope the leaders of our downtrodden peasantry will lose no time in inaugurating such a vigorous agitation for real reform in legislation relating to assessment and collection of land revenue in this Presidency that Government will be forced to submit ultimately to the people's will in the matter.

United Stand.

Organised Labour in Madras is evidently determined to make a spirited and a united stand. After the letter to the strikers from the Commissioner of Police telling them that in view of the mischief done to the engines and the main pipes of the B. O. C.'s installation the management wanted to reconsider their decision about negotiating with their employees, it was natural that the latter should be in a resentful mood. After a three hours' meeting on Sunday they decided to continue the strike "with full vigour should the negotiations fail, involving if necessary, the co-operation of all city workers". They resent the charge that the wanton injury to the engines and the pipe lines should be laid at their door and they mean to fight out the issue to the bitter end if the management shows a stubborn attitude and is not prepared to consider their terms. The Law Member in an interview to the "Tamil Nadu" expresses the hope that the Government efforts at conciliation might meet with success. The Government should be able to persuade the Oil Company that the men's demands are just and reasonable. Then there will be no reason for the men to continue to hold out.

Baroda's Example.

The fine example set by the Baroda State authorities in taking a practical step towards prohibition by declaring Amreli Taluka a prohibited area for the production and consumption of liquor deserves to be imitated by the Government of Bombay. The people of this Presidency are keen on prohibition. Social workers like Miss Anusuya Ben who have devoted themselves particularly to the cause of Labour organisation, find a ready response from the workers to the idea of taking a pledge against drink. But such efforts to check drink are mere palliatives. They are bound to be ineffectual unless the curse of drink is destroyed by legislative enactment. Instead of this we notice a tendency to encourage the import of cheap foreign spirits in this Presidency the consumption of which increased by 33,000 imperial gallons, mainly in Bombay, during last year.

A RED-LETTER DAY.

HINDU--MUSLIM AGREEMENT REACHED

MAHASABHA LEADERS' STATESMAN LIKE LEAD

TRIUMPH OF NATIONALISM-

PRELUDE TO POLITICAL UNITY

Yesterday's settlement of the Hindu-Muslim question seems to be merely the prelude for the solution of the problem of political unity that will be discussed at to-day's meeting of the A.I.C.C. The fog of distrust and suspicion which has been enveloping the problem of communal unity has been cleared by the heart-to-heart talk and frank and straightforward statements of communal and party leaders and it is hoped that a similar exhibition of broad-mindedness and generosity will lead to resurrection of the vivid political life of the country. According to a prominent leader, the Congress has dealt an effective blow to the monster of communalism and lest it should take a new shape by allying itself with dissipated political forces, the problem of political unity has to be tackled successfully. "This is only the first victory and it has to be followed up by other victories if the country is to reap the full fruits."

Now that the question of communal unity is settled, the leaders are having a sigh of relief and are concentrating attention on the question of party unity. There is a strong feeling that the formula should be broad-based so that all other parties can be brought under the banner of the Congress and present a united front to the bureaucracy. Prolonged discussion have been in progress between the Swarajists and Responsivists officially and informally and a prominent leader declares: "We have agreed to agree". The Responsivists are reported to have demanded the deletion of the first two clauses of the Gauhati resolution regarding Council work or in the alterative, the grant of full autonomy to Congressmen in Legislatures to frame a programme suited to local conditions without any outside control. There is an opinion in well-informed circles that the tampering of the Gauhati resolutions will lead to many technical complications and hence the leaders have decided to draft an agreement based upon the Sabarmati Pact and the M.P.C. Committee's suggestions granting full and complete autonomy to provincial legislatures. It is understood that Pandit Motilal will move the resolution on Party Unity to-day. A fight will be put up by the Andhra and Kerala contingents, but it is understood that the Unity Pact will be easily carried in spite of the opposition. If the resolution is carried, the demonstrative staging of a vote of censure on the Madras Congress Council Party for alleged wrongful conduct will automatically fall to the ground.

HINDU-MUSLIM AGREEMENT

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Resuming its sitting at the Congress House on Monday afternoon, the A.I.C.C. at once plunged into the discussion of Pandit Motilal Nehru's resolution regarding Hindu-Muslim unity. To the delight of all those who were present at the meeting, Pandit Motilal Nehru announced that he and Mr. Jayakar had come to a common understanding. He had incorporated in the body of the resolution the purport of Mr. Jayakar's amendment.

The debate on the whole was extraordinarily lively and inspiring. Messrs. Srinivas Iyengar, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Mr. Kelkar, Dr. Moonje, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaya, Mr. Shambmurti and Hari Sarvottam Rao and Maulana Shaukat Ali made the brilliant speeches of the day. An atmosphere of comradeship and patriotism pervaded the proceedings from beginning to end.

Amendment after amendment was withdrawn and two or three put to vote were declared lost. The amended resolution of Pandit Motilal Nehru was unanimously carried amidst shouts of rejoicings. The hard nuts of Sind and N.W.F. Province were at last cracked and it was, indeed, a splendid victory of nationalism over communalism.

Pandit Motilal Nehru called the occasion a red-letter day in the history of the Indian National Congress. No sacrifice, he declared, was too great for Hindu-Muslim unity. There was no question of either prestige or formality. Personally he was willing to eat the dust for the sake of that unity. The face of Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar was all beaming with hope and cheer. Amidst applause from the members of the A.I.C.C., he pronounced that by passing that resolution they had laid a real foundation of Swaraj.

A considerable part of the credit of the most desired success unreservedly goes to Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar who like the statesmen as they are, found the way out of the woods by coupling Andhra with Sind. The consummation of the success was unmistakably evidenced in the speech of Maulana Shaukat Ali who saw in the gesture of Dr. Moonje and Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar the glimpses of Lokamanya's sacrifice.

In its meeting to-day, the A.I.C.C. will discuss the question of political unity within the Congress camp. A huge controversy is in sight. But the President hopes to stem the tide and bring about political unity close on heels of the communal unity. There is very little likelihood that the A.I.C.C. will complete the agenda to-day. In his enquiries with the President, our representative understands that probably one more day will be required to come to the last item on the agenda.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

When the members of the All-India Congress Committee met again at Congress House on Monday afternoon, they proceeded at once with the discussion on Pandit Motilal Nehru's resolution regarding the Hindu-Muslim Pact. The attendance at the meeting was a bit bigger than on the previous day, there being a few more fresh arrivals from Madras, Gujerat and Sind. Brisk canvassing was going on among the members to secure votes in support of Pandit Motilal Nehru's resolution and Mr. M. R. Jayakar's amendment.

The proceedings commenced at 3.10 p.m. when Mr. S. Srinivas Aiyengar, the President, made an announcement, in the midst of enthusiastic rejoicings, that the Hero of the Bengal Ordinance, Babu Subash Chandra Bose was released by the Government "with great pleasure," said the President, "I have got to mention at the outset that Subash Babu has been released." (Deafening Cheers).

A Voice: Conditionally or unconditionally?

The President: I presume that he must have been released unconditionally. It is not in Subash Bose to accept any humiliating conditions. Let us pray to God that he should soon be restored to health and be able to take his place in our struggle for freedom. We wish him sound health and speedy return to public life. There is no question of thanking the Government as there are so many other detenus still rotting behind the prison bars. We shall simply express our rejoicings that he is once more amongst us.

The President then called upon Haji Abdullah, M.L.A.; not amember of the A.I.C.C. to express his views on the creation of Sind as a separate autonomous province. The question of separation of Sind from Bombay Presidency, said Haji Abdullah, was not at all a new question. The Sindhis had been fighting for separation for over 30 years. What Mr. Jayakar had told them about the situation in Sind was far from truth. The speaker was there to tell them the facts from his personal experience as a Sindhi. He informed the members that from 1843 to 1847 Sind was actually an autonomous Province under the Governorship of Sir Charles Napier. It was only 80 years since the Bombay Government had taken charge of Sind. The speaker then narrated the difficulties Sind was labouring under as an integral part of the Bombay Presidency for administrative purposes. Sind was long suffering for want of educational facilities. The Sind people had two masters to obey, viz., the Commissioner of Sind and the Governor of Bombay. It was really hard to stand between two

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ALIBAG ASSESSMENT.

MATTER NOW NOT OPEN TO DISCUSSION.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

POONA, May 14.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, addressed a letter to H. E. the Governor of Bombay on the 4th May, requesting that a deputation consisting of himself and representatives of the raiyats of Alibag Taluka, Kolaba District, might be allowed to wait on His Excellency with a view to explain their points of view and grievances in the matter of enhanced assessment in the taluka. Mr. Bhopatkar also stated that from the papers placed before him it was clear that there was considerable truth in the complaints of the taxpayers.

In reply the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor wrote on the 9th instant that His Excellency would have been glad to receive the Deputation, but this particular matter was not now open to discussion, since definite orders had been passed on it by the Government.—A. P.

MR. SASTRI'S PROGRAMME.

LEAVES FOR BOMBAY TO-DAY.

MADRAS, May 15.

The right Hon. V. S. Shinivasa Sastri arrived here this morning from Bangalore and leaves for Bombay, en route to Simla on Tuesday night.—A. P.

BANGALORE, May 15.

It is now confirmed that Mr. Sastri sails for South Africa on June 8th. He left here to-night, and will reach Simla on the 28th, passing through Madras, Bombay and Lucknow. He will leave Simla on the 31st, reaching Bombay on June 7th, after a brief halt at Poona.—A. P.

ADVANCE BEDI

EXEMPTION FROM CUSTOM DUTIES

JAMNAGAR DURBAR'S MOVE

The Jamnagar Durbar has exempted from custom duties all goods except rice, tea, hides, cotton bales and jute exported by sea from outside Jamnagar State directly to Europe and other foreign countries, via Bedi Bunder.—Free Press.

VIRAMGAM CARDON

BARODA DEWAN GOES TO SIMLA

BARODA, May 16.

"Sayaji Vijaya" understands that Rao Bahadur Krishnamachari, the Dewan of Baroda proceeds to Simla on May 22.

It is believed that he is going there in connection with the proposed revival of the Viramgam Cordon.—Free Press.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

SOUTHERNERS CAPTURE PUKOW.

LONDON, May 16.

Shanghai.—Southerners forces under Chiangkaishek have captured Pukow, Northerners evacuating without fighting. As soon as they had departed looters crossed river in sampans but were severely handled by Chiankaisheks troops. Northerners shelled Pukow after occupation.—Reuter.

FENG CAPTURES HONANFU

CLAIM OF "RED" NATIONALIST GOVT

LONDON, May 15.

Shanghai.—The Chinese fired in the American ship "Pillsbury" from Nanking. The Red Nationalist Government claims that Feng-Yuh-siang has captured Honanfu.—Reuter.

THOUGHT OF MY FELLOW-SUFFERS HAUNT ME

SUBASH BOSE'S MESSAGE TO THE COUNTRY.

CALCUTTA, May 16.

"Now that I am back home my first and foremost duty should, I think, be to try and regain my former health so that I may be able to resume my work as early as possible. Having been in jail so long the thought of my fellow-sufferers will haunt me night and day. I hope my countrymen will wish me a speedy recovery to health so that at an early date we may be able to commence work heart and soul for the furtherance of the cause we all have at heart". The above message written by himself for the Associated Press was sent down by Mr. Subash Chandra Bose when a Press representative called at his residence at Elgin Road immediately after Mr. Bose's arrival there. As his temperature was rising at that time Mr. Bose was not allowed to receive callers.—A. P.

MR. SASTRI'S ACCEPTANCE.

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA OVERJOYED

BANGALORE, May 14.

The following is the cable sent from Durban to the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri by the Secretary to the South African Indian Congress.

"I am directed by the Executive to say that the Congress as representing Indian community in South Africa expresses its joy at the Government of India's decision in accordance with our request and our ever-lasting gratitude to you for accepting Agent-Generalship".—A. P.

FURY OF PENT-UP INLAND SEA.

LEVEES CRUMBLING

LONDON, May 15.

New Orleans.—The Mississippi flood relief fund now totals 11500,000 dollars. Levees along Bayou Des Glaises are crumbling before the assault of the pent-up inland sea. Already there are four major and at least a dozen minor breaks within 175 miles of New Orleans. Hundreds of workers who have been fighting in this section against the irresistible rise of the Mississippi have given up fight in despair and abandoned their homes for the refugee concentration camps.—Reuter.

INCREASE IN TARIFFS

PLEA FOR ABANDONING PRESENT SYSTEM.

LONDON, May 155.

The Geneva Economic Conference Committee dealing with the customs tariffs has expressed the opinion that the present enormous increase in chapters and subdivisions of tariffs is excessive and constitutes a serious obstacle to the development of international commerce. Steps should, therefore, be taken to abandon that system. The Committee recommends from the frequent abrupt modification of customs duties, and proposes that where monetary stability is not yet completely reached the customs duties should be levied on the gold basis.—Reuter's Special.

DELAY IN NON-STOP FLIGHT TO INDIA.

REACHING KARACHI ON WEDNESDAY

LONDON, May 15.

It has been learned from the Air Ministry that Carr will not start to-day on his non-stop flight to India.—Reuter.

If weather report is favourable the Gilman-Carr flight will start to-morrow morning. The flight was postponed, to-day, owing to the necessity of testing magnetos and navigation instruments. The machine is equipped with a roomy cock-pit to enable the airmen to change places after alternate eight-hour spells of duty. They hope to arrive at Karachi at two in the afternoon (Indian time) on May 18 and thus to have several hours of daylight to penetrate further if possible.—Reuter.

RELEASED AT LAST.

TARDY REPARATION TO MR. BOSE.

"THOUGHTS OF FELLOW SUFFERERS HAUNT ME."

MR. BOSE'S FIRST MESSAGE TO THE COUNTRY.

CALCUTTA, May 16.

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose has been released this morning unconditionally.

As at present arranged he will go direct to Puri and live with his parents there.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA, May 16.

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose has been released.—A. P.

THE ORDINANCE OF 1924.

On the 25th October 1924, a new Ordinance was promulgated by H. E. Lord Reading for Bengal. It gave wide powers to the Government of Bengal to arrest men and detain them in jail for a period of six months. As soon as the Ordinance was promulgated police raids, house searches and arrests became once more the order of the day not only in Calcutta but throughout Bengal. 60 houses were raided in Calcutta on the very day of the promulgation of the Ordinance. The raids began at about 2 o'clock in the morning and lasted practically the whole of the day. Sjt Subhas Chandra Bose, Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation, Sjt. S. C. Mitter and Sjt. Anil B. Ray, members of the Bengal Legislative Council and some 40 others were arrested in Calcutta on this day. Raids in the mofussil were also made. The number of arrests soon swelled, and stood at 72 on the 28th October,

SJT. SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, WAS RELEASED YESTERDAY AFTER NEARLY 30 MONTHS OF UNJUST DETENTION IN JAIL. HIS HEALTH IS CAUSING WIDESPREAD ANXIETY IN THE COUNTRY.

that is, in three days only and about 35 men were arrested afterwards. One striking feature of the raids was that most of the men arrested were members of the Swarajya Party. The warrants for the searches were to the effect that they were to be conducted in view of the information received for the recovery, if possible, of revolvers, bombs and explosives and other ingredients necessary for the preparation of explosive substances. But the searches proved absolutely fruitless in this respect.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation held 4 days after the arrest of Sjt Subhas C. Bose, that is, on the 29th October the Calcutta Corporation in a meeting condemned the repressive policy of the Government and the arrest of Sjt. Subhas C. Bose. Deshbandhu Das in the course of his speech said: "This is a clear illustration of what I consider to be a violence on the part of Government. They have passed a law which is a lawless law."

MEDICALLY EXAMINED ON LAUNCH

DOCTORS CONSIDER HIS ILLNESS SERIOUS.

The following telegrams were received before Mr. Bose's release was announced:—

CALCUTTA, May 15.

A small crowd including Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, ex-Deputy Mayor of Calcutta, collected at the Outram Ghat at the time of the arrival of "Aronda" by which Mr. Subash Chandra Bose sailed from Rangoon. The vessel was anchored in mid-stream, and passengers could not land for an hour owing to an accident as a result of which a country boat sank with two crews.

Interviewed by an Associated Press representative, two of the passengers stated that they witnessed Mr. Bose being removed from "Oronda" this morning at Kidderpore and taken ashore on board the S. S. "Lilly" and "Empress" and thence taken in a motor car in the direction of Alipore. It is surmised that he is at present lodged in Alipore Jail. The passengers also stated that Mr. Bose looked very weak and ill, and was incapable of walking without support.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

As was forecasted by the Associated Press yesterday Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was medically examined, to-day, by Major Hingston, Surgeon to H. E. Governor, Lt.-Col. Sandes, Second Physician, Medical College Hospital, Dr. Bidhan Roy and Sir Nilratan Sircar. It is understood that the result of the examination has been telegraphically communicated to Darjeeling. Enquiries have only elicited the information that the doctors consider his illness to be serious. Pending instructions from Darjeeling Mr. Bose's future movements are uncertain.

Contrary to expectations and previous report, however, Mr. Bose has not yet been brought ashore and medical examination took place on launch where Mr. Bose will spend to-night attended by Major Hingston.

According to an authentic report the steamer "Aronda" anchored a little distance off Kiderpore at about 11 a.m., and Mr. Bose was taken off and carried into a launch specially arranged for him. He looked particularly thin and pale and had to be taken to the launch in a sedan chair. He had slight temperature in the morning, apparently due to the voyage and excitement because his temperature usually rose in the afternoon. Among those who met S. S. "Aronda" in mid-stream were besides the medical men already mentioned Mr. Martin, Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Political Department, Mr. Lowman D. I. G. of Police, Bengal and Mr. Sarat Bose brother of Mr. Subhas Bose.

CHANGED FOR THE WORSE.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press Mr. Sarat Bose said "I was also allowed an interview with Mr. Subhas. My impression of his condition is that he has very much changed for the worse since I saw him in April 1925. His appearance has changed so much that an official who saw him as recently as October last was very much taken aback when he saw him to-day.—A. P.

SUBASH BOSE'S HEALTH.

DR. B. C. ROY'S STATEMENT.

CALCUTTA, May 16.

Sir Nilratan Sarkar and Dr. B.C. Roy who examined Mr. Subhas Chanda Bose state:

We examined Mr. Subash Bose on Sunday. He is seriously ill and our advise is that he should not be exposed to strain of any kind. We ask his friends and well-wishers not to attempt to have interviews with him.

From the arrangements made for medical examination, it is evident that His Excellency the Governor took great interest in the matter. Mr. Bose at present feels very difficult even to stand for a long time. There are no special restrictions however with regard to diet. For the first time yesterday, he took fish given to him. Though he looks emaciated and pale, he still retains the ever-winning smile in his face. General feeling in Calcutta is one of joy though in some quarters it is regarded as a belated concession. Mr. Bose has been released after two years and seven months. He was appointed chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation on April 1925, and was allowed extension of leave during his confinement. His term of office expired only today. (16th May).—Free Press.

MRS. C. R. DAS' VISIT TO BOSE.

CALCUTTA, May 16.

The news of Subash Chandra Bose's release spread quickly through the city today and within half an hour of his arrival at his residence after an absence of over thirty months a steady stream of callers had begun to pour is. But Sir Nilratan Sircar and Dr. Bidhan Roy who are attending on Mr. Bose had strictly forbidden visitors who had to return disappointed. One of the earliest arrivals at Elgin Road, however, was Mrs. C.R. Das who was allowed to spend considerable time with Mr. Bose at his bedside. Mr. Bose has been ordered complete rest. It is understood that he will very

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NIZAM'S COUNCIL

LATEST APPOINTMENTS

MAHARAJA SIR KISHEN PRASAD AS PRESIDENT.

HYDERABAD (Deccan), May 14.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has appointed the undermentioned gentlemen as members of the Council, with Maharaja Sir Kishen Prasad as President:

Sir Amin Jung, Law Member; Nawab Haidar Nawaz Jung, Finance Member; Col. Trench, to be in charge of Revenue Customs, Agriculture, Commerce and Industries, Local Funds, Police Colonies, Excise and Forests; Nizamat Jung Bahadur, to be in charge of Political Department; Nawab Waliuddiowala to be in charge of Education, Sanitation, and Military and Veterinary Departments; and Aquil Jung Bahadur to be in charge of P. W. D., telephones and electricity.

Sir Faridoon Mulk will be special member.

MR. RANGACHARIAR GOING STRONG.

CREATES FAVOURABLE IMPRESSION IN AUSTRALIA

LONDON, May 16.

Sidney.—Mr. Rangachariar has created the most favourable impression in all circles. Since the conclusion of Banberra ceremonies he has been busily touring agricultural areas and visiting educational institutions, including the Sydney University and the Teachers' College where he opened an exhibition of Indian Art and goods. He has been most impressed by New South Wales educational system.

SCINTILLATIONS.

"The Delhi proposals are a bridge over the chasm of communalism to which we are driven."—Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar.

"There can be compromises and give-and take in points of details. Where it comes to a question of principle a politician stands opposed like a rock."—Pundit Motilal Nehru

"I am an Indian first and an Indian last."

"Joint Electorates constitute the life-breath or bed rock of Swaraj.—Mr. S. Satyamurti.

"Let us look forward to a day when communities and minorities will give up all their claims for reservation."—Mr. M. R. Jayakar.

"It is unthinkable that good things can be achieved at a stroke."—Mr. T. C. Goswami.

"The Delhi proposals mark a definite step forward towards the great consummation of Hindu-Muslim unity."—Dr. M. A. Ansari.

In a wireless broadcast address on "India as she was" he vividly described the village life of ancient days and dwelt on the value of freedom as a bond of the Empire. —Reuter.

MR. K. S. VAKIL

LEAVES FOR ENGLAND ON 21ST.

AHMEDABAD, May 15

Mr. K. S. Vakil, Educational Inspector, Northern Division, who has been appointed a delegate to the Imperial Educational Conference is leaving Ahmedabad on the 17th instant and will sail for England on the 21st instant. After the conclusion of the Conference he will tour the Continent for three weeks and he will then proceed to Canada, the United States and Japan and return to India in the middle of December. —A.P.

ASHORE RESUMES NORMAL COURSE

LAHORE, May 16.

Conditions in the city continue normal. The Balochis did a route match this morning through the city from Ekki Gate to Shahalmi Gate.

An official communique issued yesterday says that a considerable amount of notice is being taken in certain Muslim papers, of the entirely incorrect and misleading reports of certain Hindu newspapers of the Deputy Commissioner's conversation with certain Hindus in Machhi Hatta on the evening of May 8th on the subject of disturbances. The tone of the press has much improved.

The Haveli Kabli Mal case is to be brought before the court to-morrow.—A. P.

300 MARRIAGES IN A DAY

VANKANE, May 16.

According to a time honoured custom prevalent amongst the "mumnas," an agricultural community, about 300 girls were married at one time to-day in Mahika a village under Vankaner.

About 15,000 people assembled on this occasion.—Free Press.

RELEASED AT LAST

(Continued from page—7)

shortly proceed to Puri where he will stay as long as necessary.

CORPORATION CLOSED.

The offices of the Calcuta Corporation and the Howrah Municipality and a few Indian offices in Clive Street were immediately closed as a mark of respect and rejoicing at the release of Mr. Bose. Mr. Sarat Bose the brother of Mr. Sbuash Bose had a pleasant surprise early this morning when he received the telegram from the Governor announcing his brother's release. Mr. Sarat Bose and other members of the family immediately proceeded to the spot where Mr. Subash Bose's launch had been moored in the Hooghly but were disappointed to find that the launch's position has been changed. They then returned home and ascertained over the telephone that the launch had been taken to Barrackpore at nine o'clock last night and that Mr. Subash Bose would be taken up river from Barrackpore to Takta Ghat near Outram Ghat. Mr. Sarat Bose and others motored to Takta Ghat. They reached it at about eleven this morning and immediately afterwards the launch Empress Mary was sighted with Mr. Subash Bose seated on deck. Mr. Subash Bose was brought ashoe by the authorities half an hour later and his family took charge of him and he was driven by motor to their home. Both in landing at the Ghat and in going up the stairs at residence Mr. Bose had to be carried in sedan chair.A.P.

BROUGHT BACK HOME AT 11-45 A. M.

FRIENDS AND RELATIONS PAY VISITS

CALCUTTA, May 16.

After release, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was brought back home at 11-40 a.m., accompanied by his brothers Messrs. Sarat Chandra Bose and Satis Chandra Bose, from the steam launch. A large number of friends and relations, including Basanti Devi came to see him at his place. The temperature of Mr. Bose is reported to be about 101 when he was brought home.—Free Press.

GOVERNOR'S TELEGRAM TO BOSE'S BROTHER.

CALCUTTA May 16.

"Forwad" in an extraordinary issue published this morning and distributed free throughout Calcutta with a photo of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose states: Sarat Chandra Bose has received the following telegram dated Darjeeling May 16th:—"Your telegram of 14th to Mr. Moberly. Government of Bengal have ordered the release of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose. Kindly arrange to take charge of him."

"Forward" in a concluding paragraph after describing the whole story since Mr. Bose's arrival in Calcutta says:—From the arrangements that were made for his medical examination and for his accommodation in the launch it is evident that His Excellency the Governor took great personal interest in the matter.—A.P.

LEADERS ON MR. BOSE'S RELEASE

At last Babu Subash Chandra Bose has been released unconditionally. No one will congratulate the Government for this belated action of wisdom. But one may venture to do so if this release is a return to sanity as regards the whole policy of internments. Interviewed in this connection, Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar, President of the Indian National Congress, said to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle."

"I am unfeignedly glad that Subhash Chandra Bose has been unconditionally released. I earnestly pray that he will be soon restored to complete health. It is a thousand pities that the Government did not choose to release him much earlier."

VICTORY OF HIGH-MINDED PATRIOT.

Dr. M. A. Ansari expressed himself as under:—

"It is a victory of a high-minded patriot over the petti-minded bureaucracy. I pray to God that he will soon be restored to complete health and that he will be able to give his country the services of a great patriot that he is."

Maulana Mohomed Ali said:

"The Government has done the right thing, though very late indeed. Let us hope it will not be far too late. Subhas Bose was a man who should never have been sent to prison; but, then, God destined that he should share the incarceration that so many sons of India who love her shared as State prisoners. To our comrade salutations and the best of wishes for his early restoration to good health. We await his return to the ranks of the fighters for India's freedom."

Babu Rajendra Prasad said:

"I only pray that he will be soon restored to health and vigour."

TARDY REPARATION.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar expressed himself as follows:

"I am glad that Babu Subhash Chandra Bose has been released at long last. Very probably his health must have been in a very precarious condition, for, else Government would not have released him judging by the evidence of their perversity and obstinacy given on a number of occasions when the members of the Assembly tried directly to bring out their mind upon this matter. The release is a tardy reparation of a great wrong for which, in my opinion, there was hardly any justification. But the Government often glory in the enjoyment of their irresponsibility which is due to the weakening of the popular forces owing to a number of causes. No one like myself ever believed that there was any revolutionary activity worth the name in which Subash Bose and his young colleagues were engaged, or which would not have shown any results even if these people were put into jail.

"Subhas Bose has shown himself to be a worthy patriot and has given proof of his estimable courage. The imprisonment of the Bengal detenus is, in my opinion, one of these facts which evidence the pretence of Government that there is some revolutionary conspiracy always afoot against them and which they usefully make use of for keeping their weapon of repression bright, if not clean.

"Let me hope that the suffering of this young brilliant Bengalee gentleman will help the cause of nationalism and that his example will steel the heart of many a young man in Bengal and elsewhere to work in their country's cause."

Dr. B. S. Mooje fully associated with what Mr. Kelkar said.

Maulana Shaukat Ali said:

"Subhash Bose whom I met last year at Mandalay ought to have been out long ago. The Government ought to be ashamed of itself for 80 per cent. killing a man and then releasing him at death's door, proving before the world how very considerate they are! Things like these make one feel mad."

FOUGHT HIS OWN BATTLE.

Dr. Pattabh Sitaramayya said:

"Subhash Chandra Bose's release illustrates the one characteristic of the British Government, namely, that when they are loudest in their protest against yielding to agitation, they are really at their weakest. But in this case, the credit is more due to Subhas Bose than to the country. When the country, including the Councils and the Congress, have been supine and helpless, Subhas has fought his own battle like a man. In getting his own freedom, he has ensured the freedom of his detenu colleagues."

Mr. S. Satyamurti said:

"So Subhas is once more free. His faith and fortitude have triumphed over bureaucratic callousness and timidity. I hope that this indicates a change of heart on the part of the bureaucracy and that this is but a precursor of the release of all other detenus."

SEARCH BEHIND PURDAH

WOMEN AS INTERPRETERS.

LONDON, May 16.

In contrast to the previous roar of concrete-breakers only a muffled click of typewriters was heard all day long from Arcos House as the police continued the work of searching and classifying the contents of safes and strongrooms. An air of mystery has been imparted to the proceedinsg by the fact that the work is being carried on behind drawn blinds to shield the detectives from curious eyes. A number of women are now participating in the proceedings assisting the police in the role of interpreters and translating documents. Popular interest in the raid is evidenced by the fact that hardly a motor-bus has entered Moorgate Street without slowing up as it has passed Arcos House to enable the passengers to gaze at the building.—Reuber—A. P.

SOVIET ULTIMATUM TO BRITAIN

BREAK UP OF MUTUAL TRADE RELATIONS.

LONDON, May 15.

Moscow.—An extraordinary session of the Soviet Council of trade and industry has passed a resolution strongly protesting against the raid on the Arcos House, declaring that it will lead to the break-up of the mutual Anglo-Russian trade retations established in the last few years, proposing that a foreign Trade Commissariat should permit the transfer, to other countries, of licences covering orders to the extent of tens of millions of sterling which it was proposed to place in Britain and that necessary negotiations be immediately started with these countries. But the Soviet Council of Trade and Industry declares that Soviet industry and trade should guarantee the fulfilment of all obligations following from the orders placed in Britain subject to obtaining the same guarantees from the British firms with whom they have dealings.—Reuter.

RESULT OF SEARCH UNKNOWN

STATEMENT IN COMMONS

LONDON, May 15.

Police continued to be in the occupation of Arcos House throughout Sunday, examining the contents of safes forced open. Hitherto the results of the search have not been divulged, but an important statement is expected in the House of Commons, tomorrow and the question whether Sir W. Joynson-Hicks or Sir A. Chamberlain will be the Government's spokesman is arousing interest. Hitherto Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, on behalf of the Home Office has accepted responsibility for the raid, while the Soviet Embassy statement detailing the efforts to get into touch with the Foreign Office before the Note of protest was addressed declares that the Secretary of the Embassy M. Bogomoloff, on the evening of May 12, called on the Director of the Northern Department of the Foreign Office, who expressed igorance of the raid taking place. Political circles contemplate embarrassment within the Cabinet in the event of to-morrow's statement showing that Home Office did not consult the Foreign Office in connection with the affair of great diplomatic importance.—Reuter.

B. O. C. STRIKE.

GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS TOWARDS CONCILIATION.

MADRAS, May 16.

In an interview to the "Tamil Nadu" the Law Member says that the Government is doing everything it could to bring about a settlement in the Oil Company dispute. He trusts that their efforts might meet with success and that strikers might resume work tomorrow.

This morning, about 100 persons were seen waiting before the installation, hoping that fresh men would be taken in; but the management did not engage them.

The Magisterial enquiry has been again adjourned.—Free Press.

STRIKE SITUATION UNCHANGED

MADRAS, May 16.

There has hitherto been no development in the strike situation. Precautions have been taken by the Commissioner of Police. The whole city police force has been mobilised since yesterday and officers and men are remaining in their respective divisions both day and night.

His Excellency the Governor visited the scene of last weeks' disturbance last evening. The whole of the oil pipe line from the B.O. C. installation to the harbour is now being guarded by police.—A. P.

ALL-MADRAS WORKERS TO STRIKE?

DISCUSSION IN CAMERA.

MADRAS. May 15.

The Free Press learns that after a three hours' discussion within closed doors by the representations of all labour unions in the city of the situation created by the strike of oil workers the meeting decided

(1) To continue the B.O.C. strike with full vigour, should the present negotiations fail, involving, if necessary, the co-operation of all city workers;

(2) to cable to the Far Eastern Secretary of the Trade Union Congress, Comrade Saklatvala, Mr. Lansbury and Major Graham Pole about the unlawful shooting of the workers by the servants of the employers and asking for their help;

(3) to conduct the Diocesan Press strike till the conditions of workers were improved and to communicate to all Christians, Evangelical bodies and Bishops about the un-Christian manner in which the premier Christian press was treating its workers.

The question of other labourers striking in sympathy was not discussed as the representative of one important union was not present to-day.—Free Press.

TELEGRAMS TO LABOUR LEADERS

APPEAL FOR HELP TO MOSCOW

MADRAS. May 16.

The following cablegram has been sent by Mr. V. Chakkraai Chetti, President of the Labour Union, to Major Graham Pole, Mr. George Lansbury, and Mr. S. Saklatvala: "Burma Oil workers 2,000 locked out, were shot by Company's servants. Eighteen injured. Situation serious. Demand enquiry in Commons. Help urgent."

Mr. M. Singaravelu, President of the Labour Party, has addressed the following cablegram to the All-Russia Trade Union Moscow: "Anglo-American Oil Company's Indian workers shot. Sufferers 10,000. Serious situation. Help urgent."

A public petition is being prepared to be presented to His Excellency the Governor asking the Government to institute an enquiry into the shooting.—Free Press.

FRANCE BEATS RUMANIA

LONDON, May 15.

Paris.—In the Davis Cup France eliminates Rumania by three matches to nil.—Reuter's Special

NEW PREMIER OF VICTORIA

LONDON, May 15.

Melbourne.—The Labour Party leader, Hogan,, has accepted the Premiership of Victoria.—Reuter.

RETURN TO FATHERLAND

LAW TO BE EXTENDED FOR 2 YEARS.

CALCUTTA, May 16.

"The Daily Telegraph's" Berlin correspondent states that apparently the law relating to the return of the ex-Kaiser is to be prolonged for two years; says a special cable to "The Englishman."—Free Press.

WILLIAM COLON RECAPTURED.

LONDON, May 16.

William Colon one of three men serving life sentences who escaped from Belfast prison has been recaptured in house in Leeson Street Belfast. Large party of police guarded approaches to the street, while detectives made the arrest.—Reuter.

SILVER WEDDING OF ENTENTE CORDIALE

PRESIDENT DOUMERGUE IN LONDON

LONDON, May 15.

The silver wedding of the entente cordiale is the phrase which was used by "Le Journal" with reference to the State visit of President Doumergue to London on 16th May when the French President will be escorted from Calais by six French destroyers to Dover where he will be welcomed by the Price of Wales and Lord Crewe. He will be received by the King and other members of the Royal family at Victoria Station and entertained at a State banquet at Buckingham Palace in the evening. President Doumergue will be accompanied by Briand who, it is understood, will confer with Sir Austen Chamberlain.—Reuter.

REWARD OF 50,000 FRANCS

FOR DISCOVERY OF M. NUNGESSER

LONDON, May 15.

Paris.—Newspaper "Paris Sport" has sent Canadian Commissioner in Paris offer of 50,900 francs reward to anyone discovering M. Nungesser in Canada.—Reuter.

GRUESOME MURDERS IN GARDEN.

SUICIDE AFTER KILLING WOMAN AND LAD

BENARES, May 16.

The news of a suicide after murdering two persons comes from Variyasan village near Saranth. It is reported that on Friday at nine o'clock in the morning a traveller accompanied by a lad (16) and a woman arrived at a garden in Variayasan village. The lad was stabbed first with a knife to death and then the woman. After this the man stabbed himself.

It appears the boy was son of the traveller and they all came from the Deccan, but nothing certain has been known as to who they were, whence they came and why the traveller murdered the other two and killed himself.

The Police visited the place of the occurrence and it is said found Rs. 250 in cash and some valuable clothes.—Free Press.

SHIVAJI RIOTS AT SURAT.

BOMBAY GOVT. INSTITUTE ENQUIRY

BOMBAY, May 16.

The Free Press of India understands that an investigation is proceeding under orders of the Government of Bombay, into the cause of the disturbance which took place at Surat recently in connection with the Shivaji Tercentenary celebration. From the infomation so far available reports published that the Surat City Magistrate ordered the Police to fire in the air on the 3rd instant do not seem to be accurate.—Free Press.

FIRING AT SURAT.

AN OFFICIAL CONTRADICTION

The Ag. Director of Information writes: "With reference to the account of the Surat Riot which appeared as a message from the Free Press in your issue of 4th May, may I point out that there is no truth in the statement that "the City Magistrate ordered the Police to fire in the air." An investigation into the cause of the disturbance and other details is proceeding, and from the information so far received I am in a position to contradict the above statement."

NAGPUR REPUBLICAN ARMY

2 MORE ARRESTS.

NAGPUR, May 16.

Two more volunteers, Narayanrao Anandrao a resident of Kanara of the Karnatak Bombay Presidency and Bapurao Dhondba Barbar a resident of Nagpur of the socalled republican army of Mr. Awari were arrested this morning on a charge of carrying swords without a license. They will be placed before the City Magistrate to-day. —A.P.

'WRONG AND PERNICIOUS."

CURRENCY POLICY OF GOVT,

RANGOON, May 15

Presiding over the second annual general meeting of the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce in the absence of Mr. Adamji Haji Dawood, President, Mr. Hosain Hamadane, Vice-President dwelt on various subjects of provincial and All-India interest. Referring to the currency question he criticised the policy of deflation, characterising it as wrong in principle and pernicious in its effects. He considered that a genuine gold standard, with gold currency was the only correct solution of the Indian currency problem. He said that the Reserve Bank Bill should be purged of all its objectionable features before it was finally passed, with a view to safeguard the interests of indigenous banking institutions, and welcomed a preliminary banking survey. With regard to the management of Burma Railways, he was glad that the Burma and Burmese Chambers of Commerce, the Port Trust, and the Municipal Corporation had all recomended State managembnt.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JULY

NEW YORK

	May, 16.
Previous Closing Rate	.. 15.53
To-day's Opening Rate	.. 15.47
Difference	..—.06
To-day's Closing	.. 15.57
Difference	.. plus.04

LIVERPOOL

	May, 16.
Previous Closing Rate	.. 8.47
To-day's Opening Rate	.. 8.38
Difference	..—.09
To-day's Closing Rate	.. 8.37
Difference	..—.10

Broach—July-Aug. Expectation 321

TRIBUTES TO LORD BUDDHA

LEVELLER OF HUMANITY.

The 2251st anniversary of Lord Buddha was celebrated at Club Road in the compound of Messrs. N. Powell and Co. on Monday evening before a large gathering of members of Buddha Society of Bombay and their friends and sympathisers. The proceedings commenced with prayer. Dr. A. L. Nair welcomed the guests and Prof. S. V. Phadnis read the report of the activities of the Buddha Society for the past year. Mr. M. R. Jayakar then in proposing Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar to occupy the chair said Mr. Iyengar possessed purest personal character and although he held highest positions in life he always maintained purity and simplicy of character. He was requested to take the chair that evening because like Lord Buddha he too was making every effort unitts humanity in a common mankind.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas seconded the proposition which was carried with acclamation.

Mr. K. Natrajan then addressed the gathering on the Buddha Society, its aims and objects and said the society did not aim at making converts which he personally considered very immoral. The real object of the society was, he said, to study the life of Lord Buddha. He thought Lord Buddha was a great politician as well as a divine because he took untouchables to his fold and gave equal rights toswomen. How the life of Lord Buddha was followed by his devotees, he said, was exemplified in Dr. A. L. Nair who had given a large portion of his income for the building of a college and a hosnital whose foundation stones were also laid on the javanti days of Lord Buddha.

ABSOLUTE RELIGIOUS TTLERANCE.

Mr. G. K. Narman said the monasteries of Burma, Siam and Ceylon were the embodiments of Lord Buddha's teaching. Buddhism had been penetrated in many remote parts of Asia including Turkestan where an immense image was taken care of by aMahomedan. One fine feature of Budddhism, he said was that it taught absolute religious tolerance and d requested the chairman to visit Buddhist monasteries on his tour to Burma.

Mr. N. D. Mehta then spoke as a member of the Buddha society as well as a Brahmin of orthodix Vedantist school.

ASIATIC FEDERATION.

The Chairman then said Buddhism revealed an embodiment of a great religion of ethical grandour and sublimity. It excellence lay in the fact that it stressed great deal on morality. The ethical precepts of Hinduism and Buddhism were common. He longed to see like Deshbandhu Das the Asiatic Federation which was the ideal of his life and he thought would be achieved by Buddhism as it had penetrated all over Asia. He had great admiration for Lord Buddha for he had spiritulised politics and the best commentary of his work was Asoka. The greatest service Buddhism has done to India was to raise up low and humble and to eradicate vice of superiority. He also felt that the influence which Mahatma Gandhi weileded was due to the Buddhism. He commended to Christian missionaries and the non Hindu races the life and teaching of Lord Buddha and thanked Dr. Nair for practising the virtues of Buddhism by giving a large portion of his income in charity.

The gathering dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

SAD ACCIDENT TO MOTOR-CYCLIST.

LEG AMPUTATED DUE TO INJURIES.

At about 9-30 p.m. on Sunday a serious accident occurred to a Parsi motor cyclist and his friend who was riding on the pillon. It appeared Shavksha Manekska was proceeding on his motor cycle No Z 1836 from Churchgate to Chowpatty while Phirozsah Minochar was seated on the pillon of the cycle, when they came near the Christian Cemetry Shavaksha tried to swerve his cycle on the left to avoid a collision when he lost his balance and was thrown off his seat. Pherozsha who was on the pillon was also thrown off and received abrasions on his legs. Shavksha's right leg was amputated in the G.T. Hospital.

EXPORT DUTY ABOLISHSED IN JAMNAGAR.

Jamnagar, May 15.

It has been notified by the Jamnagar State that no export duty of any kind will be leview on merchandise other than jute, rice, tea, hides and cotton exported to Europe and other foreign countries by direct steamer sailing from Bedi Bandar. This is expected to give a fillip to export trade through this port.—

HINDU-MUSLIM AGREEMENT REACHED

(Continued from page 7.)

stools. Even the merchants of Sind had been repeatedly asking for many years that Sind should be separated.

Referring to the question of joint electorates the speaker said that no community in Sind was going to lose anything by the adoption of the principle of joint electorates. He instanced Karachi and informed the members that in that city there were 15,500 Hindu voters and only 7,500 Muslim voters. There was every possibility of the communal strife being stopped to if the principle of joint electorates were accepted and immediately put into operation. The speaker further added that a majority of Hindu population was living in big towns and, therefore, the voting strength of the Hindus was nearly 50 per cent. He assured the members that Sind Mahomedans were completely in favour of joint electorates.

At this stage Mr. George Joseph asked the President whether there was any truth in the rumours that there had beben some pourpalers between Mr. Jayakar and the membebrs of the Working Committee and there had been some compromise between the two parties. He obtained a reply to his query later on.

Mr. Deshmukh then moved a fresh amendment to the resolution. His contention was that they were proposing a remedy which was not likely to remove the real cause of dissensions between Hindus and Mahomedans. He moved: "That Sind should be separated consequent upon the working of joint electorates and simultaneously with the redistribution of provinces on linguistic basis." If they introduced, the speaker proceeded, the system of joint electorates and if that system worked all right, then there would be no objection by even the Sind Hindus to the separattion of Sind from the Bombay Presidency. There was no use hurrying about the matter.

Pandit Motilal Nehru at this stage made a statement with regard to the enquiry made by Mr. George Joseph. Continuing, he said, "Mr. Jayakar is not here and he was not even present at the Conference that was arranged for a compromise. Dr. Moonje and Mr. Kelkar took part in that Conference. I am glad to tell you that we have arrived at a formula which we trust will be accepted by you all. I am willing to substitute the following words in the clause 3(b) of the main resolution. "In regard to the proposal that Sind should be created into a separate Province, this Committee is of opinion that time has come for the redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis, a principle that has been already accepted by the Congress.

"This Committee is of opinion that beginning should be made by creating Sind and Andhra as separate provinces.

"This Committee is also of opinion that any other province that demands separation, shall be similarly dealt with.

Continuing Pandit Motilal made it clear that it was open for any province to demand dseparation then and there. He further added that if the membebrs were prepared to consider the resolution dispassionately and drive from their mind once for all the phantom of Council and Statutory Commission, they would at once fall in with his proposals.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

At the stage Mr. B. Sambamurti (Andhra) proposed the motion to adjourn the discussion of the question to the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. The motion reads as follows:—

MR. B. SAMBARMURTY MOVED.

Whereas the Muslim Leaders assembled at Delhi made their proposals subject to ratification by the Moslem Organisations of the country and whereas the Punjab Provincial Muslim League, Bihar Provincial Muslim League, the Bengal Muslim Provincial Conference recently met at Barisal, the Moslem members of the U. P. Legislative Council, and the Conference of the Sind Moslem leaders recently held at Larkana did not agree to the said proposals, and whereas the bulk of the Hindu opinion has not expressed yet in favour of the same, the All-India Congress Committee considers it undesirable and inexpedient to consider the said proposals at present and resolves to postpone the consideration of this question to the next meeting of the A.I.C.C. and meanwhile authorises the Working Committee to strive to bring about a mutual understanding and harmony between the two communities.

WORK IN THE COUNTRY.

In proposing the motion, Mr. Sambamurthi said that he did not want to conceal his feelings on the question. "We are all for Hindu-Muslim unity," he declared, but what he wanted to emphasise was that this unity could not be achieved by pacts. The pacts were more a source of communal strife than harmony. The only way to achieve communal unity was by an active form of organised work in the country. Even a reactionary like Sir Abdul Rahim had said that if there was Hindu-Muslim unity that was because it was a time of active work and sacrifice. "It is only a programme of sacrific that could bring about unity between the communities. He thought that the tragedy of the present communal strife in the country was due to the diversion of the attention of the Congress from the country to the councils. They should no more think of the elections and legislature and resolve to have nothing to do with them. If these proposals were not made with a view to lead evidence before the Royal Commission and if they wanted to assert their determination, they should throw these proposals out of their minds. If the young men in the country and the elderly leaders did not want to get the country into a tangent, if those who were in the legislatures were for the independence of India, they should disabuse their minds of the questions of joint electorates or separate electorates. The Congress should call away from the Councils all Congressmen and work in the country should be commenced even from to-day. To persist in the present policy in Mr. Sambamurthi's opinion, would be disastrous to the country.

DISEASE NOT DIAGONISED.

Continuing Mr. Sambamurthi observed that the proposals would not bring about Hindu-Muslim unity. The disease had not been diagonised and how could they, then, administer the remedies? They were considering a proposal the framers of which had not even the courtesy to communicate them officially to the All-India Congress Committee. He then proceeded to point out how the Delhi Scheme was received my both communities in the country. The Punjab Muslim Conference and the Bengal Muslim Conference, under the presidentship of Sir Abdur Rahim on the one hand and the Hindu Mahasabha on the other had expressed themselves adversely on the matter.

Maulana Mahomed Ali: We are not slaves of Sir Abdur Rahim.

Mr. Sambamurthi proceeded that the All-India Congress Committee was asked to consider a scheme to which both the communities had extended not a very agreeable reception.

A Voice: "It is a national question."

The member from Andhra then proceeded to speak on the proposals themselves.

POINT OF ORDER.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya: "On a point of order, Sir": He asked whether Mr. Sambamurthi was in order to speak on the Merits of the resolution before the house, while he ought to confine himself to his motion of adjournment.

The President agreed with Dr Pattabhai and ruled accordingly.

Before resuming his seat Mr. Sambamurthi warned the house that though the proposals contained in the resolution were fundamentally sound, they were also fundamentally dangerous to the country. He urged that the consideration of the question be adjourned to the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee.

Mr. Harish Chandra (U. P.) Seconded the amendment.

OPPOSITION TO ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Harisarvottam Rao, M.L.C. (Andhra) opposed the motion for adjournment. He said that the Hindu-Muslim problem had been occupying the attention of the Congress for a long time. The Working Committee was asked by the Cogress to take necessary action in the direction to bring about a settlement of this national sore and the Working Committee had put forward its scheme.

"This is the beginning of the settlement," he continued. "Politics means adjustment, and we have to adjust ourselves to situations as they arise. We are dealing with the whole nation, with friends inside the Congress and outside, with enemies inside the Congress and enemies outside." It would be merely indulging in hysterics, Mr. Rao proceeded, when they talk of civil disobedience, non-cooperation and like things, while they had to adjust themselves to the needs of the situation.

Now, the question that they were asked to consider was not a question merely of the A.I.C.C. but a question of the whole country. He asked Mr. Sambamurthi whether the whole thing was useful or useless. Continuing he said that the All India Congres Committee was considering the question on its on initiative as a body which claimed to represent the nation. Was it, therefore wrong for the Working Committee, charged with necessary powers by the National Congress, to arrive at an understanding between the communities by negotiations and present its proposals for formulation before the A.I.C.C.? They had been accustomed to postpone every important question which needed immediate attention. "This postponement" he warned, "will not be right at all."

Mr. Harisarvottam Rao wondered how the bogey of the Royal Statutory Commission could be raised as a result of the proposals. They might reject the Commission or lead evidence before it. It all would depend upon the situation then. The bogey of the Royal Commission need not bother them. He did not desire to go into the subject that had been fully discussed. He submitted that the All India Congress Committee could not make complete and perfect proposals. They could only formulate their scheme and put it before the country for acceptance. They would be giving a lead to the country if they accepted the resolution before the house. Finally he requested Mr. Sambamurthi not to press his motion, but to withdraw it. If he did that he would be helping the cause of the country.

At this stage of the debate it was felt necessary that certain questions which had cropped up needed more elucidation. The President called upon Pandit Motilal Nehru to explain the whole question.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S EXPLANATION.

Pandit Motilal said he was sorry that his opening remarks were not followed in the manner required, "I said we are putting forward before this committee the considered opinion of the Working Committee. The Muslim proposals have not been considered as an offer. So the question of acceptance was out of question. All that you are called upon to do is to accept the proposals of the Working Committee before you.

"We have been able to put forward a proposal almost identical to those that have been made at Delhi. What pains me most is Mr. Sambamurthi's statement that the All India Congress Commitee did not receive a formal sealed cover delivered in the official course communicating the Muslim proposals. We are considering the question of Hindu Muslim unity.

Proceeding Pandit Motilal said that Mr. Sambamurthi had described him as dangerous. He did not know how he was danger ous person. If there was one question that demanded their attention, it was the question of Hindu-Muslim unity. "I can assure you" declared the Panit passionately, "on a question like this "I will not hesitate to eat the dust, if I can bring about Hindu Muslim unity." (Applause). Referring to the Delhi proposals he observed that they were not merely the outcome of formal talks. The President and himself had met and discussed the whole question seriously. He begged of the house to accept the recommendation of the Working Committee, and said "You have to feel the great weight of a great responsibility. If you postpone this subject, then I submit that you will be committing a great blunder but if you accept the resolution then you will be rendering a distinct service to the country"

BOGEY OF ROYAL COMMISSION.

Replying to the argument raised that the proposals were calculated to lead the Congress to lead evidence before the Royal Statutory Commission Pandit Nehru said: "It is not a fact that we have ever concentrated on the question as what our attitude should be on the Royal Commission Royal Commission or no Commission what we are striving to get is a constitution framed for ourselves. Now why are we put to this bogey? If there are any points in a constitution upon which they could not have an authoritative decision, they should be prepared to come to a conclusion to have our constitution duly framed. We tell you here is our constitution. Take it if you will, if not reject it.

Continuing Pandit Motilal asked whether they were there to frame the future constitution for India without the Muslims. If they did not carry Muslim opinion with them what weight would it carry" before the world and in India? If they accepted the proposition before them, then they could secure a very weighty section of the Muslims to cooperate with them in their Council work and in helping to bring the final constitution. They were humbly trying to achieve that by natural steps. The foremost thing required to secure it was to put all heads together to frame the future constitution for India. "It is unthinkable" declared the Pandit, "that we can have Swaraj without Hindu-Muslim unity." The first thing therefore was to keep the Mahomedans with them if they could achieve that end by it realise the final consummation of the future constitution for India, they could, then, proclaim to the world, "this is the united demand of the country". And what power on earth could defy it. There was the beginning of such a constitution. They might put it through in whatsoever manner they liked.

ONLY A BEGINNING.

Proceeding Pandit Nehru emphatically declared "we certainly are not going to lead evidence before the Royal Commission or any other commission to prove our capacity for Swaraj." But if the Royal Commission came they could surely place their demands, their united demand, embodied in the future constitution, before the Royal Commission. Let that Commission do what ever it liked with it. There they were. The present move was only a beginning. They did not want to wait longer than the next Congress to have the formulation of that constitution completed.

Concluding Pandit Nehru appealed to the members to disabuse their minds of the cloudy issues. The greater scheme was intended to bring all the jarring elements into one fold and declare to the world that the future constitution would be the united demand of a united nation. Now, there they were. They were able to carry with it a very weighty portion of the Muslim opinion. The Muslims had extended their hands of fellowship. That was their great opportunity He hoped that having regard to the present situation and the atmosphere they would accept the proposition that was before them (Applause and cheers.)

Mr. Sambamurthi's amendment was then put to vote and was declared lost, an overwhelming majority voting against it.

WEARING OF KHADDAR.

A question was raised again before the amendment was voted regarding the correct interpretation of the expression "habitual wearing of khaddar". Mr. Jerajini pressed the point for the decision of the chair. On being asked to quote instances, Mr. Jerajini pointed out four members part of whose dress was not made of khaddar. The President asked those members individually whether they were using khaddar habitually. They answered "yes" and the objection dropped. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya requested the President not to compel members to speak untruth as he saw that was the case.

AMENDED CLAUSE.

Pandit Motilal Nehru then moved his resolution with the amendments that were agreed upon between him and Mr. Jayakar as a result of friendly compromise. It was a matter of great satisfaction, he said, that Mr. Jayakar and he had come to a common understanding about the situation. As amended clause (3B) of the resolution reads thus:

In regard to the proposal that Sind should be created into a separate province, this committte is of opinion that time has come for redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis a principle that has been already accepted by the Congress.

"The Committee is also of opinion that the readjustment of provinces on a linguistic basis should immediately be taken in hand

"This committee is of opinion that beginning should be made by creating Sind Andhra and Karnatak into separate provinces.

Pandit Motilal Nehru hoped that the amended resolution would be carried unanimously.

STING IN THE AMENDMENT.

In a lucid explanation Mr. M. R. Jayakar expressed his extreme satisfaction for the common understanding they had arrived at. Even Dr. Moonje, he said, was agreed upon the amended resolution. In fact, all the three or four sections of public opinion had taken a united action. Referring to his speech on the previous day, the speaker said that it was not at all diplomatic. His idea in moving the amendmeut was that Sind should not feel that it was signed out. The point that he was going to secure was the susceptibility of the Sindis in the matter. He was not there to fight on words. Very willingly he would like to support the amended resolution.

Mr. Jayakar then proposed his amendment in clause (3A) of the resolution. The Clause (3A) as amended and agreed to by the mover reads thus::—

"(3A) That the proposal made by the Muslim leaders and that Reforms should be introduced in the N.W.F. Province and British Baluchistan on the same footing as in other provinces is, in the opinion of the Committeee a fair and reasonable one and should be given effect to, care being taken that simultaneously with other measures of administrative reforms an adequate system of judicial administration shall be introduced in those provinces.

Proceeding, Mr. Jayakar said that it was pointed out to him by his Muslim friends that there was a sort of sting in the word "provided". It was considered that his idea was to shelve the whole proposition. His purpose in his amendment regarding N.W.F. Province and Baluchistan was simply to make indicial and administrative reforms inter-dependent. Some of the Muslim friends, Mr. Jayakar added, would feel a sting in the expression "care being taken". It was impossible to avoid stings. What he could do was only to see what sting was less biting.

In view of the amended resolution and the explanations given by Pandit Motilal and Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Deshmukh was disposed to withdraw his amendment. All other outstanding amendments were withdrawn by the respective movers. Some of them were lost in voting.

SEPARATION OF KARNATAK.

The amendment of Mr. Srinivas Kawjaigi of Bijapur regarding the separation of Karnatak from the Bombay Presidency was incorporated into the main body of the resolution.

VISHWANATHAM'S AMENDMENT LOST.

The President then requested Mr. T. Vishwanatham to withdraw his amendment. He made it perfectly clear that the proposal of joint electorates had nothing to do with the Statutory Commission. Where was the power of the A.I.C.C. gone? Surely they could prevent evidence being given by Congressmen before the Royal Commission. It was absolutely necessary that they should pass the resolution as amended.

Mr. T. Vishvanatham, however, pressed that his amendment should be put to vote. It was lost when put to vote.

Pandit Gawri Shankar Mishra then moved another fresh amendment in Clause (2) of the Resolution. The purport of his contention was that the principle of reservation of seats in excess of the proposition of population should not be made applicable to the Central Legislature. He felt strongly on the point that there should be no reservation of that kind in the Central Legislature.

Pandit Motilal Nehru could not understand how the principleof reservation of seats adopted in provinces could not have its application in the Central Legislature. In their Delhi proposals, Muslims had demanded that not less than one-third of elected members should be Mahomedans. The Working Committee had not adopted that demand in their proposals. It was necessary to give a province, at home and in Central Legislature, a consistent representation.

Pandit Gawri Shankar Mishra's amendment was put to vote and declared lost.

DR. MOONJE'S WHOLE-HEARTED SUPPORT.

The President then called upon Dr. Moonje to express his views. Being the President of Hindu Mahasabha, Dr. Moonje spoke in the capacity of a representative of Hindus. "You might remember," he said, "that the view taken by Hindu Mahasabha is a very commonsense view. While considering the proposals on behalf of the Sabha, we were anxious to see that our outlook was national instead of communal. Hindu Mahasabha has emphasized the principles joint electorates and reservation of seats on population basis. I don't think that any occasion will arise in future when Hindus will be placed in a position to seek support from Mahomedans or vice versa. The view taken by Hindu Mahasabha is absolutely national and in no way communal. I support the whole [illegible]ution with a slight reservation in Cl[illegible](3A) which refers to N.W.F. Province and Baluchistan. I have no objection to the resolution if it is voted upon as a whole."

MR. KELKAR'S LUCID STATEMENT.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Editor of 'Kesari,' who was then called upon to speak, made a lucid and frank speech. Like Mr. Jayakar, he went on to say, he would also make a preliminary observation that he was a member both of Hindu Mahasabha and A.I.C.C. He looked at communal question from a national standpoint of view. As a proof of his attitude, he would refer to a specific instance. At Cawnpore when he presided over the Hindu Mahasabha, he laid down the very two points that had been now accepted by the A.I.C.C., viz., joint electorates and reservation of seats on population basis. Sir Mahomed Shafi had said at Delhi only the other day that Mr. Kelkar favoured the principles of joint electorates and reservation of seats but it was that wretched Hindu Mahasabha that was opposed to them. He quoted the instance merely to prove his bona fides in the matter. That day would be a blessed one, argued Mr. Kelkar, when both the communal and national attitudes would so intermingled as to make its impossible to distinguish one from the other.

The speaker then made a confession. Only 13 years ago when he sat down to consider the question of redistribution of provinces on linguistic basis, he had written in "Kesari" that Sind should be made a separate province. Personally he would have liked the separation at any time but he could not like the idea that Sind, be isolated for purpose of bartering. There was again one more aspect to be noted. Congress had created provinces for Congress purposes and not for any administative purposes. Therein lay a great difference. He maintained that separation of Sind was not relevant at all to the principle of joint electorates. He did not consider that Mahomedans had any right at all to demand separation of Sind as a part of a scheme for joint electorates. As a minority Muslims had a right to ask concessions and as a majority Hindus had a similar right to grant those concessions. It was a proud privilege of majority to make concessions to the minority. There the matter ended. As the amended resolution stood his conscience was clear in the matter. It was the speaker who, in the first instance suggested the inclusion of Andhra along with Sind. He had also pressed the inclusion of Karnatak. That was the only way to get out of the situation and change the objectionable aspect of the situaion. The speaker was glad that the meeting of the All India Congress Committee had given an effective answer to a direct lie spread by "The Times of India" that A.I.C.C. would make the communal unity a question of secondary importance.

RED LETTER DAY.

In an illuminating scholarly speech Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya of Andhra called the occasion a red-letter day in the history of the Congress. The resolution had brought about an understanding on two questions of paramount importance, viz., redistribution of provinces on linguistic basis and joint electorates. So far back as in 1915 Andhra had tried to push the scheme of separation. In 1918, Sind came close upon the heels of Andhra and asked for sperate entity. Referring to communal unity he observed that what elders had been hesitating to yield, younger generation was disposed to grant. That was how they had built their nationalism. In spite of all bickerings Hindus and Mahomedans had get on together. They had to treat Muslims as younger brothers in all respects. All Indians had to sail in one boat. The speaker did not believe in Hindus ever being weak. Given opportunitiees they would be as rowdy good or bad fanatics as any body else. In conclusion, the learned speaker emphasized the necessity of readjusting provinces on a language basis. He did not mind two provinces for one language but he did not want two languages in one province.

TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT.

Maulana Mohamed Ali contributed to the general debate a very thrilling and inspiring speech. "On 20th March" he continued "a heterogeneous body of Muslims assembled at Delhi to consider the question of Hindu-Muslim unity. Even after hours of discussion no amicable settlement could be arrived at. We then prayed to God and besought His guidance. God heard our applications. I was surprised to find that within ten mintes after we resmed our discussion we started coming to a happy understanding. We came to a unanimous conclusion as to the principle of joint electorates. We put our proposals before the country but I must say that their acceptance was poor. The unanimous verdict of the A.I.C.C. in favour of those proposals will indeed be a historic occasion. Let us be Indians first, Indians second and Indians last. I sincerely congratulate our President, Srinivasa Aiyengar for his earnest desire to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity. The ex-president of the Congress, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has also worked strenuously for this unity. Like a good woman she knows that the way to heart lives through stomach and with that idea she has fed us and made us forget our bickerings." (Loud laughter.)

Maulana Shafi, M.L.A., in his speech said that he was surprised how all that add come out. All those young patriots who had suffered for the cause of the contry seemed to be full of feelings of patriotism and nationalism. He was glad that the momentous issue was decided by a solid majority of public opinion.

RESOLUTION CARRIED.

The amended resolution of Pandit Motilal Nehru was then put to vote. It was unanimously carried amidst shouts of rejoicings.

The President then called upon Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to bless the resolution. In a poetic impassioned speech she said, "Even since the beginning of times when the battle is over, wen the jingling of arms has ceased, when we have unfurled our victorious flag, then comes the woman's part and a poeet' part. It is not always that woman and poet are combined. Today fortunately a woman and a poet standa before you to give you an "Ashirvada" on your victory. By passing this resolution we are giving our unborn generations a heritage of unity. I don't know on whose behalf I should speak today. I feel as it my brahmin blood and Islamic culture are intermingled. My mind and body stand today as an incarnate symbol of unity. I don't want to enter into merits of the proposals.

To me these proposals mean nothing at all. I admire the great spirit that has pervaded these proposals.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu then congratulated Mr. M. A. Jinnah and the framers of the Muslim proposals upon the noble stand they had taken. "So once again," said Sarojini in conclusion, "Uplifted by Hindus and Mohammadans the Bharatmata shall be a "Yogini" and shall give us the pleasure to serve her." (Loud and continued applause.)

In his concluding address, the President feelingly said that by passing that resolution they had laid a sure foundation of Swaraj. There were still many difficulties but he hoped that the resourcefulness of leaders would enable him to place before the country a very impressive programme. Real comradeship was begun in India. The curtain of misunderstanding was lifted for ever. (Applause).

"BOTH CONSPIRATORS."

In a humorous speech Maulana Shaukat Ali observed that there were many things in common between him and Dr. Moonje. (Laughter). The speaker and Dr. Moonje had been both conspirators. If Government would offer any jole to Dr. Moonje he would tell them all the acts of conspiracy that he knew of Dr. Moonje. The speaker saw in the Doctor glimpses of Lokamanya's foresight. Maulana then warmly thanked the President for the wonderful manner in which he had conducted the business. What other lawyers could speak in two hours, the President could speak only in half an hour. The President, Maulana added, had got a perfect tact to get what he wanted. He then thanked all those who had contributed their mite towards the success of unity.

The meeting then adjourned till 12.30 p.m. to-day. The Working Committee met between 9 p.m. and 11 p.m. last night. It will meet again at 8 a.m. to-day.

NO FEAR OF DOMINATION

DR. MOONJE INTERVIEWED.

Opinion on the Hindu Muslim proposals accepted by the A.I.C.C. is fairly unanimous. Both Hindu and Muslim members of the Congress are enthusiastic about carrying them out in practice. According to a Hindu Mahasabha Leader, the Hindu Mahasabha wil carry out the A.I.C.C.'s decision in letter and spirit as the country's mandate. Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle", Dr. Moonje said "Both the communities are feeling the confidence of strength in them and neither of them seems to be afraid of being dominated by the other. This is the real foundation of unity and it is to be hoped that the Hindus will contribute to it equally with the Muslims by daily developing their strength and confidence."

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KATHIAWAR PORTS

SIR P. THAKURDAS COMPLAINS.

UNFAIR COMPETITION.

"What are the issues and interests involved in the question of competition of Kathiawar Ports with the Presidency's major port of Bombay?" was the question addressed by a representative of the Free Press of India to Sir Purshotamdas Takurdas, who has taken a leading part in bringing this question to the forefront. The representative explained also that there seemed to be a feeling that the complaint against Kathiawar Ports was born out of jealousy at the increase in—what is considered to be—the legitimate diversion of Bombay's trade to Kathiawar ports due to cheaper costs and increased facilities to merchants.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas kindly explained to the representative with a wealth of facts and figures as to what the question really was. He said: It is a complete misunderstanding of the stand that responsible public bodies like the Indian Merchants' Chamber have taken in regard to the diversion of trade from Bombay to Kathiawar Ports to attribute to them causes of jealousy or a desire to uphold the sectarian interests of traders in Bombay against the interests of the Kathiawar ports or Kathiawar traders. It was admitted by the Finance Member in the Assembly that the loss of Customs revenue to British India by, what to my mind is indisputably 'unfair' diversion of trade from Bombay to Kathiawar ports amounted to over Rs. one crore a year.

EVADING LAWFUL OBLIGATIONS.

But the loss of legitimate revenue by the Indian tax-payer resulting in increased burden is not the only thing. A large section of traders who have established themselves in Bombay and carry on trade in a legitimate manner and by fulfilling all the obligations imposed by law are having their trade snatched from them by traders whose pull over them is not their superiority in economy or efficiency but because of the facilities with which they evade the lawful obligations of trade. Even amongst Kathiawar ports and Kathiawar traders, it is only one State and comparatively a small section of traders that benefit. The other Kathiawar States and the remaining and large section of Kathiawar traders suffer as much as anybody else. It is therefore not a question of Bombay verus Kathiawar ports or Bombay traders versus Kathiawar traders. It is the question of fair trade against unfair trading. I am sure the Government of India who ought to be in possession of the facts of the case should be able to throw much light on the subject. The surprise to me is that admitting as they do the huge to the State they should be inactive and procrastinate in a matter in which time is an important factor.

"Can the said unfair competition be proved? Is there no need for an enquiry?" asked the representative.

"SELF-EVIDENT PROPOSITION."

"That there is unfair competition," said Sir Purshotamdas, "is a self evident proposition to anyone who cares to study the question. There are sufficient incontrovertible indications of the existence of an unfair competition even without reporting by a Committee of Inquiry. A competent committee of Inquiry should be able to throw more light on the extent and nature of the unfair competition. I have myself urged the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry. It is not we that do not want a Committee of Inquiry, but it is the other side that does not seem to want it."

"What may be the self-evident facts?" asked the representative.

Sir Purshotamdas here furnished the representative with particulars. He said: "The active Kathiawar ports are: 1. Jamnagar, 2. Bedibunder, 3. Bhavnagar, 4. Okha, 5. Veraval, 6. Porbunder. The articles of import are: sugar, dates, kerosene oil, iron sheets, rice, iron, medicines, matches, piecegoods, crackers, machinery, cigarettes and mangnesium chloride.

Of these ports, statistics of the value of imports in the Jamnagar and Bedibunder ports in the Nawanagar State call for study. The figures are:

Year	Rs. In Lakhs.
1921-22	7
1922-23	19
1923-24	21
1924-25	37
1925-26	66
1926-27 (for 11 months)	179

An increase of over 75 per cent over the figures for 1924-25 in 1925-26 and an increase of nearly 500 per cent. in eleven months of 1926-27 certainly need explaining. They cannot be attributed to the normal expansion of trade especially when one remembers that however cheap the port charges may be the conveniences provided by the Jamnagar and Bedibunder ports must, compared with the modest equipments of a port like Bombay, be characterised as inadequate.

It is also a noteworthy feature, that the imports into Jamnagar and Bedibunder are confined to articles carrying heavy duty as sugar, matches, crackers, etc.

TRAFFIC IN SUGAR.

In the case of sugar, on which the Customs duty is Rs. 90 a ton, the folowing figures will show the quantity of traffic received from Kathiawar ports at B.B. and C. I. Railway stations (via Wadhwan and Dhandhka) during 1926 and four months in 1927:—

COMMODITY: SUGAR.

Port: Jamnagar and Bedibunder 1926 mds. 9,49,058; 1927 (4 months 1st Jan. to 30th April) 6,14,957; Increase or decrease is 1927 100 per cent increase.

Port: Bhavnagar 1926 mds. 31,972 ; 1927 (4 months 1st Jan. to 30th April) 954; Increase or decrease (in 1927) over 90 per cent decrease

Port: Okha 1926 mds. 1,00,532; 1927 (4 months 1st Jan. to 30th April) 2,917; Increase or decrease (in 1927) over 90 per cent decrease.

Port: Veraval 1926 mds. 1,677; 1927 (4 months (1st Jan. to 30th April) 81; Increase or decrease (in 1927) 85 per cent decrease.

In 1926 imports from Jamnagar and Bedibunder amounted to 9,45,058 maunds of sugar out of a total of 10,83,239 maunds from all Kathiawar ports, or about 85 per cent In the short period of four months in 1927, its imports of sugar amounted to 6,14,957 maunds, out of a total imports of 6,18,909 at all Kathiawar ports which works out at over 99 per cent of otal imports.

The figures of imports for matches on which the duty of Re. 1-8-0 per gross of boxes are:—

Commodity: Matches. Period 1926, and 1st January to 30th April 1927.

Ports	Quantity in maunds 1926	Quantity in mds. Jan.-April 1927.
Jamnagar and Bedibunder	4,590	949
Bhavnagar	95	nil

Comment is needless.

In crackers, the only importing port in Kathiawar is Jamnagar, which imported 110 maunds in 1926.

In regard to sugar, other facts are:

Prior to 1926 the only Kathiawar port which booked sugar to the stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway was Bhavnagar which imported from 10,000 to 18,000 tons (in maunds) a year, which may be regarded as catering to the legitimate requirements of the Kathiawar territory. The other Kathiawar ports imported negligible quantities.

DEFLECTION OF TRADE.

Till 1926, Bombay has been the chief sugar distributing centre. The figures of traffic of sugar from Bombay to Ahmedabad during 1925, 1926 and 1927 and from Kathiawar ports, chiefly Jamnagar and Bedibunder, by rail show the extent of deflection of trade in sugar from Bombay to Jamnagar and Bedibunder.

COMMODITY: SUGAR.

Periods (1) 2927, (2) 1926 and (3) January to April 1927, (4) Percentage of Increase or decrease (approximate).

From Bombay to Ahmedabad by rail 1925 (in maunds) 2,23,704; 1926 (in maunds) 62,789; Jan. to April 1927 (in maunds) nil; —Decrease of over 70 per cent. in 1927.

From Kathiawar Ports to Ahmedabad by rail 1925 (in maunds) 59,557; 1926 (in maunds) 112,451; Jan. to April 1027 (in mands) 79,998;—Increase of 95 per cent. in 1126 and 400 per cent. in 4 months in 1927.

The quoted market prires of sugar C.I.F. Jamnabar or Bedibunder is normally from 2 annas to 6 annas per cwt. or Rs. 2|8|0 to Rs. 7|8|0 per ton higher than the Bombay rate and the Jamnagar merchant purchases the bulk of his sugar through the Bombay market. Notwithstanding this, the Jamnagar merchant consistently undersells the Bombay merchant not only in Ahmedabad but also in centres as near Bombay as Kalyan which is only 34 miles from Bombay.

The Jamnagar quotations for ready sugar are from 2 to 7 annas per maund or Rs. 3|6|0 to Rs. 12 a ton below the corresponding quotations at the neighbouring port of Bhavnagar, although as the Bhavnagar Sugar Merchants' Association emphasise in their published annual report, that the sugar is received from the same place and at the same rate and the freight charges from Bhavnagar to Wadhwan by rail are less than the freight charges from Jamnagar to Wadhwan. Bhavnagar which controlled he sugar import trade of Kathiawar only two or three years ago has now no trade at all.

REAL CAUSE OF DIVERSION.

The cause of diversion of traffic in sugar from Bombay to Jamnagar and Bedibunder cannot be attributed to heavy ports and freight charges in Bombay. In Bombay sugar pays a wharfage of Rs. 1|8|0 per ton plus annas four Bombay Port Trust Railway freight when railed direct upcountry i.e., Rs. 1|12|0 per ton inclusive. At Bedibunder, the merchant pays Rs. 1|4|0 per ton to transport his sugar from the ship to the shore by the barge. And the advantage on freight to centres in B. B. and C. I. Railway as for example Ahmedabad is little as B. B. and C. I. Railway have put on heavy block rates to protect their tariff. Thus to Ahmedabad, the freight from Jamnagar is . Rs 13|14|0 per ton (207 miles) while from Bombay (310 miles) is it only Rs. 1 6|0 higher. Considering the price C.I.F. Jamnagar is from Rs. 2|8|0 to Rs. 7|8|0 per ton higher than Bombay prices, the Bombay merchants should have net advantage in the Ahmedabad market of rupees two per ton over the Jamnagar merchant after making allowances for advantages in warehouse and insurance rates at Jamnagar. But in practice Jamnagar merchants undersell Bombay as near as Kalyan and Bhavnagar trade is entirely killed.

According to Commander Leyland, Commissioner of Ports and Customs, Jamnagar, the merchants are allowed to adjust their customs duties through their accounts with the State.

A CONCLUSION.

It is difficult to arrive at any conclusion other than that the Jamnagar merchants get some concession or subsidy financed out of the Customs dues by way of private arrangement. In any case the small difference of four to eight annas a ton in actual port charges has little or no bearing on the diversion of trade.

The quantity of sugar dumped on British India by the Kathiawar ports in 1926 was approximately 42,000 tons or 30 per cent. of the total import of Bombay causing a loss in Customs duty alone of Rs. 36 lakhs. During four months in 1927 (January to April) Kathiawar ports, chiefly Jamnagar and Bedibunder, have sent nearly 23,000 tons, marking an increase of nearly 100 per cent.

THE REMEDY.

What is the remedy that is suggested? asked the representative.

We ask that an end be put to unfair competition and that no premium be put on dishonest trading to the detriment of those who do fair dealing. If there is no voluntary cessation of the unfair competition, the remedy that is in the forefront is the re-imposition of the Viramgam Cordon. I am not, I may make it clear, for the Viramgam Cordon except in the last resort, because I know only too well the harassments to which the people were put to when the Cordon was in force. But hard as it may be, the re-imposition of the Cordon will have to be supported if that is the only way of putting an end to the unfair competition. I have personally advocated that if the Viramgam Cordon should become unavoidable, it should be imposed on the goods traffic only, and not on passengers even a the loss of some revenue.

I hope that with fairness on the part of the Government of India and good sense on the part of all concerned, it may still be possible to secure the end in view without stern measures. But, there can be no cessation of agitation until the end of a fair field for all is secured.

INDIAN'S RIGHT IN U. S.

(Continued from page 6.)

the clerk's official duty. The clerk may as an act of personal kindness call the statute of 1882 to the attention of one who appears plainly to be a Chinaman and may suggest that his petition would almost certainly be dismissed; but, if the petitioner persists, the petition must be filed. The Act of 1882.....forbids the naturalization of Chinamen; it does not deny them access to a court."

Our nation, though without its own flag, yet is the strongest backbone of our nationals in all lands. No nation is known to have prospered when the nationals were neglected by the nation itself at the hour of need. The citizenship question is for Indians here a vital matter and I must ask my countrymen in India if they should not feel it their patriotic duty to back up their nationals in America with money and moral forces to carry out our cases successfully in the highest court of the country, for the good cause of the Indian Nation. It is a splendid opportunity for us now to make the two peoples of India and America well acquainted particularly in regard to the race question, and to blot out the stain that has tainted our national character and pride. We the Indian people in America are in strong hope that our nation will realize our problem and support us in this cause without fail. It is time that every citizen of India should respond to this call of duty for the sake of nation's honour and prestige in all lands.

A PASSIONATE APPEAL.

Patriots of India, arise! arise! and rouse our age-long slumbering people from their idle bed. We are being treated in all lands like cursed people of the human race, because of our indifference to the purpose of our national life and disunion among ourselves. We the Indians may have our divergence of opinion, but we must not disintegrate ourselves at the hour of the common cause of the nation. Our people must remember that the great moral forces of the world to-day are with India, and we must see that these are used with high purpose to perfectness although.

We, the Indians in America, unfortunately are without funds. Our monetary condition is unquestionably poor. Having failed to raise funds in America for the citizenship case, I have been compelled to appeal to my fellow citizens for immediate financial support together with the moral forces of the Indian Nation. The success in our cause entirely depends upon the patriotic support of our people and the nation. I believe, that our merchants, wealthy classes, different organizations, samitis, students, teachers, professors and others will act co-operatively in supporting us at an early date for this common cause of our nation in America.

Citizens of India, let not your heart fail to respond to this noble call of duty that has been undertaken in the distant land of America by your nationals to maintain prestige and dignity of India and the people. We must not pass through a stage of humiliation at home and abroad. I am confirmed in my belief that the Indian Nation builders will feel it necessary to rouse our people throughout the whole country to shield their nationals in this common cause of our nation. It will be our race suicide if we fail and neglect to act unitedly and manfully in our nation's cause.

We, the Indians in America, have great faith in our cause and the people at home. Our strong hope is that the cause for which we are earnestly struggling in America, will undoutedly be won if our nation stand by us although. Failure of our people to respond to this call will mean weakness of the nation both at home and abroad. My appeal to my countrymen and countrywomen is to consider and realize the significance of this cause, and to extend their hearty support with undying patriotic zeal to their nationals in America. Let all those who love India and her people, to support us, stand by us, and to instruct us at heart in our cause of humanity. Let love and humanity bind the two peoples of India and America into oneness of purpose in life. The cause of our nation at home is the cause of our nationals in all lands.

P. O. Box.: 424, Broderick[illegible]
California, U. S. A.

SEPARATION OF SIND.

(BY C. K. THADHANI.)

It is so unfortunate that the question of separation of Sindh is not being discussed in the 'dry light of reason'; but in the foggy and electrified atmosphere created by communal antagonism some of our sane public men are not able to realise the full importance of this issue and give a balanced judgment.

Since the failure of Non-Co-Operation Movement and the beginning of Hindu-Muslim tension, the whole of Hindu India has been unanimously proclaiming that the system of separate communal electorates is the main cause of the existing suspicion and division between the Hindus and Muslims, and that as it is suicidal to national growth it must anyhow disappear from our franchise arrangement. The truth and justice of this demand has been, somehow, realised by an influential section of Mahomedan leaders, headed by no less a personage than Mr. Jinnah, who are prepared to accept joint electorates for the whole of India provided firstly N.W.F. Provinces and Baluchistan are given constitutional reforms and secondly Sindh is made a separate province. In fav our of agreeing to the first condition there seems to be no much difference of opinion. Therefore if the Non-Mahomedans of Sindh agree to making Sindh a separate province it is 'likely' that we may get joint electorates in the whole of India. The importance of this issue from the above point of view has been little realised.

THE PROPER PERSPECTIVE.

Imagine if eight or ten lakhs of Non-Mahomedans of Sindh by subordinating their isterests are able to give to 33 crores of Indian peoples, of whom no less than about 25 crores are their own Non-Mahomedan brethren, a political constitution which is free from the disfiguring blot of communal electorates that are recognised to be deadly germs breeding a kind of Civil War on a small scale that of bringing dishonour to our Motherland, what should they do? Was it not said during Mr. Gandhi's agitation that better 33 lakhs (hardly one per cent. of the total population) should perish than that the whole nation should remain in subjection. Here is no question of perishing of 33 lakhs but mere subordination of the interests of about 8 lakhs. Under these circumstances what should our attitude be? We a mere handful of non-Mahomedans of Sindh—as compared to the rest of India—have to proclaim our decision and the point of getting joint electorates which is very vital for our national well being is likely to be gained.

Had the question of separation of Sindh been viewed from this point of view, the Hindu Maha Sabha at Patna and the Hindu Sammellan at Sukkur would not have hastily and categorically passed resolutions that are likely to shut the door of further negotiations with our Mahomedan brethren on such an important issue as of joint electorates.

One cannot be for separation of Sindh straight away. No doubt there are financial administrative and strategical questions to be considered. But all these questions are not for we Hindus of Sindh to pronounce our opinion upon! If from strategic point of view separation of Sindh is undesirable the Commander-in-Chief who is—and shall be for about 2 decades more—responsible for the defence of India would refuse to accede to such a proposal. And his refusal will not be the fault of Hindus of Sindh. Again if the Government of India find that their financial commitment on account of Sukkur Barrage is much too large for the credit or revenue of separate small Sindh province they would never agree to detach Sindh from Bombay. But why should the Hindus Sindh by expressing a hasty opinion against separation of Sindh, on account of above reasons, bring the blame of the whole India upon themselves for cutting away the opportunity of negotiating at this moment with our fellow Mahomedans on such important matter like joint electorates?

FUTURE SIND COUNCIL.

There is one point more to be considered. Is the future Sindh Legislature likely to be composed of men who would be uncompromisingly antagonistic to Hindu interests? I submit no. Let us look to the figures. The population of Non-Mahomedans and Mahomedans in Sindh is in tre ratio of one to three. While the number of voters, according to the present system of electorates, is as under—in urban areas Non-Mahomedan voters 13 thousands while Mahomedan urban voters are only 6-1|2 thousands. In what are known as rural electorates the number of Non-Mahomedan voters is 46-1|2 thousands and that of Mahomedan voters is 64 thousands. These figures show that in urban areas Non-Mahomedan and Mahomedan voters are, and are likely to be, in the ratio of 2 to 1 i.e., under a joint electorate system the Mahomedan representatives from the urban areas in the future Sindh Legislature would be 'absolutely' those for whom the Non-Mahomedans would vote and even if all the Mahomedans vote for a particular candidate he would not be elected unless he gains the suffrage of Non-Mahomedan voters. This shows that so far the Mahomedan candidates from urban areas for future Sindh Council are concerned they cannot be elected to the Council unless they gain the confidence of the Hindus. This would be a distinct advantage to we Non-Mahomedans.

THE TWO CONDITIONS.

Come to rural areas where the Mahomedans are not only in majority from population point of view but where they hav more voters than Hindus. But the figur given above would show that for every one vote and half of Mahomedans there is one Hindu vote to consider. So here in rural areas too under the system of joint electorates, not many Mahomedans are likely to be elected who have not got the confidence of their Hindu voters who would form a sufficiently large bulk of voters to pull down any candidate if they so choose.

These facts show that Sindh Council would not consist of those who would have absolutely no confidence of Hindus.

If Mahomedans agree to graded franchise system as laid down in the Commonwealth of India Bill and also agree that they would not consent to separation unless Sindh as a separate province is given the same kind of reforms as would be given to the rest of the Bombay Presidency, the Non-Mahomedans, subject to these two conditions should declare themselves in favour of Separation of Sindh from Bombay.

BRAHMO SAMAJ CENTENARY

DELEGATIONS FROM EUROPE AND AMERICA

CALCUTTA, May 16.

The Brahmo Samaj will celebrate its centenary next year during the middle of August, 1928. The celebration will commence with due solemnity, and will continue uptill the end of January, 1929. The Centenary Committee have arranged for the publication of all the works of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, as also classical works of Maharathi Devendr aNath Tagore, Brahmananda Keshab Chanda Sen, Pandit Sivranath Sastri, Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, Sadhu Vireslingam Pantulu and other leaders of the Theistic movement.

Invitations were sent to Europe and America, and warm responses have already been received. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, President of the American Unitarian Association has agreed to come to India on the occasion, leading a strong American delegation. Dr. J. T. Sunderland, a sincere friend of India and an enthusiastic supporter of modern Indian aspirations, also an American, has expressed his desire to come and join in the Centenary celebration. It is also expected that two of the most eminent unitarian women leaders will accompany the delegation.

The Committee further expects a similar Unitarian Delegation from Great Britain and Europe, headed by Dr. W. H. Drummond of England. The Societies of Friends of Great Britain and America may also send a deputation of some delegates. It is also expected that delegates will come from Persia, Arabia, China and Japan and the Centenary Committee expects that the assemblage of spiritual personalities of different religious movements in the East and West will usher in that feeling of spiritual kinship which the world is longing for with eagerness.—Free Press.

DR. MOONJE'S SPEECH

A MISAPPREHENSION REMOVED

KHAMGAON, May 16.

The Secretary, Maharashtra Kanva Parishad, informs that the report of Dr. Moonje's speech at the recent session of the Kanva Parishad is rather misleading. Dr. Moonje did not say that Hindus and specially the Brahmins should take an aggressive part in the Sudhi and Sangathan movements. What he meant to say was that so long as Hindus and Brahmins specially do not relax their orthodoxy and take whole-hearted part in Sudi, they will be unable to discharge their obligation to Swami Shradananda and Swamiji's mission in life, which has been now transferred to us as his legacy, will remain unfulfilled.—Free Press.

FURTHER ARRESTS IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, May 16.

Narayan Anandrao of Kanara District and Bapurao S. Dhuba of Nagpur, "soldiers of Mr. Avari's Republican Army" were arrested this morning for violating the Arms Act. They will be placed before the City Magistrate in the course of the day.

Public meetings and processions of armed volunteers, arrests, and convictions have become part of routine.—Free Press.

(Continued from column)

Government. At the same time they consider that public interessts will be duly safeguarded if the suggestions of my Committee as to the nomination of Directors from a panel elected of the Legislative Assembly as proposed by them in a succeeding paragraph are adopted.

IMPERIAL BANK VS. STATE BANK.

The State Bank which is proposed in the Bill need not be a new institution. My Committee consider that the Imperial Bank can be converted into a State Bank by Government buying out the present shareholders. The disadvantages of running the Imperial Bank as a separate institution side by side with the State Bank have already been referred to in paragraph 4 above and my Committee therefore are of opinion that the Imperial Bank itself should be converted into this State Bank.

The commercial business of the Imperial Bank may be expected, perhaps, to present some difficulty. My Committee do not agree, however, with the view that is held in some quarters that the work of a State Bank is incompatible with commerial business. Such a view overlooks the special conditions of a mainly agricultural country like India.

CONSTITUTION OF BOARD.

Coming to the important question of the constitution of the Board of Directors, my Committee suggest that it should be provided that 12 Directors shall be appointed by the Viceroy from a panel of 24 men elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of whom not more than one-fourth shall be members of the Central Legislature. My Committee are of opinion that no person may be a director who is an officer of Government or a Director, officer or employee of another Bank. They are in favour of sub-section (1) (a) of Section 9 relating to the appointment of a Governor and a Deputy Governor of the State Bank.

"FINANCIAL SWARAJ."

MYTH EXPOSED

INDIAN MERCHANTS' PLEA FOR STATE BANK.

Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary, The Indian Merchants' Chamber, has addressed, to The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, SIMLA, the views of the Chamber on the Gold Standard and Reserve Bank of India Bill, sent along with the letter's letter of the 29th January 1927, from which a few extracts are given below:

"My Committee beg to express, in the beginning, their disapproval of the title of the Bill which, as stated in the Preamble, is "to establish a gold standard currency for India, etc." They cannot understand what is the exact meaning of a "*gold standard currency.*" There is such a thing as a gold standard and a gold currency, but the coining of this new phraseology "a gold standard currency" is quite misleading, as what is proposed to be given in the Bill is neither a gold standard nor a gold currency. My Committee cannot, therefore, approve of the name selected by the Government for the Bill under reference. Ordinarily there may not be much objection to the selection of particular titles for any Bills, but with regard to this particular bill the danger is that the public may be misled into thinking that the Bill is intended to provide both for a gold standard and a gold currency, while as a matter of fact it does neither.

BANKERS' BANK.

My Committee are in favour of having a Central Reserve Bank, i.e., a Bankers' Bank, established in this country and recognise the desirability for the establishment of a Central Banking Institution which will take over all the functions now discharged by the Governor-General-in-Council and the Secretary of State for India in London .. The necessity has been recognised on all sides though the respective points of view from which the change is urged may be different.

Establishment of such an institution will mean, under the clasees of the proposed Bill, that the Imperial Bank will be allowed to operate freely as a commercial Bank and to compete with other Indian Banks in all their fields of operation. If this is allowed to be done, indigenous banks with their comparatively small capital will have to compete with this State-added concern, with the prestige of Bankers to Government, which it will still retain except in the there or four places where the Reserve Bank will have its own branches. Farther, Government want to give it several lakhs of free deposits for every new branch that it may open. It is also to be given many lakhs a year as commission on turnover of Government funds. My Committee asked the Imperial Bank as to what this turnover was but unfortunately they did not choose to supply this information which would naturally be useful in considering the present reference. However, the amount to be received as such commisson by the Imperial Bank will undoubtedly be very large now. No private Bank can hope to make any headway against this heavily subsidised institution with its huge resources. This must result in killing all banking enterprise in this country and is therefore a thing that should be avoided at all costs o

The Government have given it out that their scheme of a new Reserve Bank started with shareholders capital is tantamount to giving a sort of a financial Swaraj, to this country. It is surprising that such a contention should have been made at all, but it is one of the misfortunes of this country that such contentions with no basic foundation of truth gain credence in some quarters. It may not be generally realised that what is given by one hand may be snatched away by the other. There would be financial autonomy and self-government only if the real control passed into the hands of the people or their representatives.

If the Reserve Bank is constituted on lines chalked out in the Bill, the Executive Government will evade any interpellations in the Assembly bearing upon the operations of the New Bank with the reply as it was in the case of the Company Managed Railways, that Government are unable to interfere in the administration of a private institution. Just as my Committee were opposed to Railways which involve such huge interests of the country being managed and administered by private companies, they are still more opposed to an institution which will secure public funds to the tune of crores of rupees being practically owned and run by a private Board of Directors, as if it were an ordinary Joint stock company.

CENTRAL BANK AS A STATE BANK.

For these reasons, my Committee favour the idea of a Central Bank being established as a State Bank without share capital on the model of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia and do not approve even of the third suggestion that the Imperial Bank many remain a shareholders bank but may be gradually decommerciahsed and converted into a Central Bank. The new State Bank is to be entrusted with nearly 200 crores of the Assets of the Currency Department and some 15 to 20 crores of Government funds and my Committee do not think that such huge assets should be entrusted to the shareholders of a joint-stock company even if it is called into being under a special Act, or prescriptive rights created to whole or part of the earnings from use of such resources. The reason why my Committee recommend the institution of a State Bank is that such a Bank will at least carry out its duties as laid down by law and not over-ride the law as is now unfortunately done by

(Continued in colum 5.)

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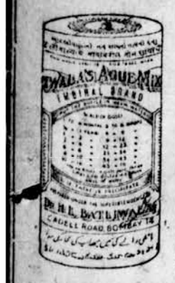

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DECCAN EDUCATION SOCIETY AFFAIRS

SPRING LECTURE SERIES IN POONA

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 11.

Poona City is right in the midst of the spring season which is the most charming period generally for all people, particularly for Poonaites. In this month the most remarkable feature of public life is the Vasant Vyakhyan Mala. And this year, two or three other conferences, viz., the Literary Conference, the Physical Culture Conference, Primary Education Conference have been added to the attractive engagements usually held in the month. These conferences will begin their sittings in the third week of May. The spring lecture series has well advanced today and it is holding the attention of the public since its inauguration, on the 2nd inst., by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar. Fortunately on the very next day, that is the 3rd inst., fell the Shivaji Tercentenary. This day was celebrated here on a small scale.

ADDRESS ON SHIVAJI.

Prof. Potdar delivered an address on Shivaji in this series under the presidentship of Sardar Mehendale. From that day onward the *Mala* is continuing and it provides an intellectual feast to all those who care for the same. Mr. S. P. Joshi delivered a speech on "The real way of public good" and in it he appealed to all pensioners to take up public work as they formed a leisure class as it were. The subject of Prof. V. B. Naik's lecture was controversial. But he placed before the audience the ideal of a University and some instructiive discussion took place on whether linguistic provincial universities would not injure national sentiment. In his lecture on Sociology and Hindu society, Mr. Joshi enunciated some propositions which called for some criticism from two or three by-speakers. Mr. S. M. Mate pointed out that in the removal of untouchability and castes they did respect traditions and laws of sociology. Mr. J. S. Karandikar held that the Jews survived as a society not simply because of their social polity. The speaker re-expressed his faith that man's destinies were in the past, not in the future. The President Mr. C. V. Vaidya said that in considering sociology they must not lose out of sight ethies altogether. Ability was preserved in families and they should act according to the rules about marriage laid down by law-makers like our Manu. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas made a feeling appeal for unity in view of the Royal Commission. But the President, Mr. Kale of Satra, said that the lecturer did not show the way to unity for which various efforts had so far been made. Prof. D. G. Kurve of the Fergusson College spoke about the main currency problems of India under the presidentship of Principal Gadgil of the Surat Arts College.

Mr. Mule of Aundh State every year makes it a point to start a new scheme to develop Indian industry. This year he pleaded for the preparation in India of alcohol.

The most charming and busiest characteristic of this month is, however, the fact that this is the marriage season for Hindus. May being free for all classes of people there is quite a scramble for settling and celebrating marriages.

DECCAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

This milk of enjoyment is a little soured by the news about serious differences of opinion in the Deccan Education Society. It has been known that there are two parties in the Society. But none expected that the mutual quarrels would end in at least a dozen resignations of life-members. For the present everything is shrouded in mystery. But it is reliably stated that Prof. V. B. Naik and Principal K. R. Kanitkar are to go and Prof. Kale is to be the Principal of the Fergusson College. The news of twelve resignations in a body gave a shock to the intellectual classes in the city. Poona has special love for this grand institution and it was feared that this catastraphe would destroy the prestige the Society so carefully piled up during its long existence. Fergussonians in Poona City devoutly wish for this dispute ending in peace and amity.

A Secunderabad, message says:—"Sahifa", a leading vernacular daily, approves of the extension of services granted by the Nizam to Nawab Nizamat Jung, political Minister and Nawab Bahadur Hyder Nawaz Jung, Financial Minster of Hyderabad.—A. P.

A Madras Message says:—"Mr. Srikantiah, a barister practising as an advocate in the Madras High Court, has made arrangements to proceed to England on behalf of J. R. Hugonin with a view to filing an appeal to the Privy Council against the sentence of death passed on Hugonin".—A. P.

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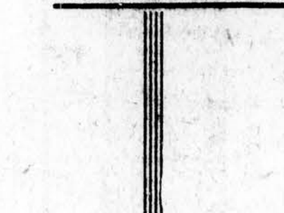

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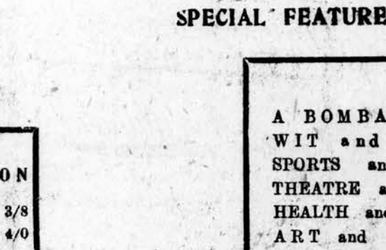

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Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALLONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.